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ƎATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, variable. 12 (74-54). Thursday, rain. LONDON: ;. variable Temp. 20-7 (68-45). CHAN-
3gh. ROME: Wednesday, rain. Temp. 62) NEW YORK: Wednesday cloudy. -16 (60-61).

ƆNAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£ 2.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
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),406 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1977 Established 1887

ɹrter Bars Cut ɩ Aid to Force raeli Pullback

By Fred Farris

INGTON, Aug. 23 (IHT).—President Carter declared today ɔugh the United States considers Israel's legalization of s on the West Bank both "illegal" and an "unnecessary ɔ peace," he does not intend to cut off military or other ael as a means of pressure.

ews conference, the President also staunchly defended the ɜed Panama Canal treaty with Panama and reported that ica had told the United States it has no intention of developing nuclear weapons. Mr. Carter said the United States is seeking some "definite commitment" that if a larger sea-level canal were to be built across Panama, the United States would "be involved directly in its construction" in order to assure U.S. security.

Mr. Carter said it had long been the position of the U.S. government that the territory Israel occupied after the 967 war was "not part of Israel" and that Israeli settlements established on such land therefore "were illegal," being in violation "of the Geneva Convention."

He reported "private assurances" from Israel as well as public statements by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin that the settlements recently legalized or contemplated were "not intended to show that Israel was to occupy these territories permanently."

'Mutual Agreement'

He cited Mr. Begin's statements that the boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbors were to be "established through mutual agreement" reached without prior commitments by either side.

Mr. Carter continued:

"So at this time, our pointing out to Israel that these three settlements that were just established are illegal because they were made on occupied territory is the extent of our intention.

"I concur with the statement that was made by Secretary [of State Cyrus] Vance that this kind of action on the part of Israel, when we are trying to put together a Mideastern conference leading to a permanent peace, creates an unnecessary obstacle to peace."

The President said he felt the U.S. view "is shared by the overwhelming number of nations in the world," but, he added, "we don't intend to go further than our caution to Israel, our open expression of our own concern and the identification of these settlements as being illegal."

'No Intention'

Asked whether he might consider exerting pressure on the Israelis by perhaps cutting off military aid in order to force a shift in the Begin government's action on the settlements, the President said:

"Obviously we could exert pressure on Israel in other ways but I have no intention to do so."

On the Panama Canal, Mr. Carter said those who have ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

UPI.

ert Lance

ɹr Gives e Strong rsement

Robert Siner

ƎTON, Aug. 23 (IHT). Carter today strongly udget Director Bert ıg him "one of the tent and intelligent ve ever known" and ıat the controller's cleared Mr. Lance of ɔr unethical conduct.

nationally televised rence, Mr. Carter to questions about nvestigations of Mr. king practices while First National Bank Ga., and the Na- of Georgia by declar-

a great deal of time ɔme acquainted with ɹ allegations against I don't know of any at has been made ıat Bert Lance did ɜgal or even un-

ıe press conference. said that he had Lance to head the nagement and Budd described as crucial s or failure of my ı," because he was st qualified.

e that much faith y and competence" that Mr. Lance had

a Page 2, Col. 8)

BEATING THE DRUMS—Peking citizens by the thousands beating drums and carrying portraits of Premier Hua Kuo-feng as they celebrate his election and the closing of the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist party.

Associated Press.

South Africa Again Denies A-Test Plans

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 23 (NYT).—Prime Minister John Vorster denied tonight that South Africa was developing nuclear weapons, saying that he "can't help smiling" when such allegations are made by foreign officials who, only a few years ago, doubted that South African scientists were capable of enriching uranium.

Mr. Vorster's remarks, in the midst of a widening controversy over South Africa's nuclear plans, constituted the first time that he has publicly and unequivocally denied suggestions that a nuclear-weapons program was under way here. Previously, he had confined his remarks to assurances that the nuclear program was for peaceful purposes only.

To skeptics, the earlier formulation left open the possibility that South Africa might be holding open the option of developing nuclear weapons for the purposes of deterrence. Until now, officials here have usually confined themselves to smiles when reminded that China characterized its nuclear weapons program as "peaceful" and those of the United States and the Soviet Union as aggressive.

Mr. Vorster made no reference to President Carter's remarks at a Washington press conference earlier today, in which Mr. Carter confirmed that South Africa had given the United States assurances that it was not developing atomic weapons.

Separate Approaches

The assurance was given through diplomatic channels last week, when the United States, France and West Germany approached Pretoria separately on the issue.

The Prime Minister, speaking at the University of Stellenbosch, near Cape Town, said he would give a fuller statement on the nuclear issue tomorrow, when he addresses a congress of the ruling National party in Cape Town. The speech has been billed as a major policy address, outlining South Africa's response to Western pressures for majority rule.

In his remarks at the university, he made a point of stressing the high competence of South African scientists. Although he did not elaborate, the remark was taken as a hint that the scientists, while not currently developing a nuclear arsenal, were capable of doing so if asked.

The Prime Minister's remarks followed a similarly forthright denial by Foreign Minister R. F. Botha, who told newsmen in Pretoria earlier today that he found it difficult to believe that his French counterpart, Louis de Guiringaud, had been correctly quoted when he was reported yesterday as having said that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Shipping Sand To the Saudis

SYDNEY, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—A Sydney firm announced today it had shipped more than 100 tons of sand to Saudi Arabia.

The sand will be used for sandblasting steel tanks in the desert. Saudi sand is too fine for the job.

Worst Level Since WWII

U.K.'s Jobless Total Rises To a Record of 1.6 Million

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—British unemployment has risen to its highest level since World War II for the second successive month, putting added pressure on the government to stimulate the economy.

Total unemployment on Aug. 12 was 1,635,950 or 6.9 per cent of the work force, up 12,591 or .1 percentage point from last month.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the August jobless total was 1,413,900 or 6 per cent of the work force, up 11,700 or .1 point from last month.

British unemployment has been rising almost without interruption since late 1973 when there were less than half a million jobless.

The latest figures were published less than two weeks before the Trades Union Congress annual conference scheduled for Sept. 5, and are bound to make it more difficult for the government to get union support for its economic policies.

Clive Jenkins, head of one of Britain's largest white-collar unions, said the jobless statistics "are the coffin nails" for the rule allowing only one pay raise every 12 months.

Mr. Jenkins called for a complete return to free collective bargaining.

James Milnes, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said his organization would ask Prime Minister James Callaghan to take new reflationary measures to boost demand and create new job opportunities. Unemployment in Scotland is nearly 8 per cent and Mr. Milne forecast further substantial increases in unemployment this winter.

Seen at Peak

Despite the displeasure of the union movement with the high unemployment figures, some economists believe that the jobless total in Britain may be near its peak. In its latest monthly report, the Henley Center for Forecasting predicted that seasonally adjusted unemployment in the second half of this year would average 1.41 million, or almost exactly what it was early this month.

About the only encouraging news in the latest jobless totals was that the rise of 11,700 in the seasonally adjusted statistics was less than one-third the increase recorded in both June and last month.

Britain, Air Controllers Meet In Bid to Avert 4-Day Strike

LONDON, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Employment Secretary Albert Booth conferred tonight with leaders of the air-traffic assistant controllers in an effort to avert a threatened four-day strike that would begin at midnight Thursday.

The assistants have been conducting a slowdown that has snarled air traffic and led to the mass cancellation of flights—British Airways today dropped 65 scheduled departure flights, including the Concorde service to Washington.

The meeting called by Mr. Booth were continuing late tonight and no statement was issued by either government spokesmen or the control assistants.

Tempers Frayed

The eight-day-old slowdown frayed tempers among thousands of long-delayed travelers at Britain's main airports.

Vowing never to return to Britain, a dozen angry Americans boarded a Pan American flight to New York after spending 18 hours at London Heathrow Airport waiting for a British Airways flight to leave.

At Gatwick Airport, shouts of "We want a plane," came from a departure lounge where 290 New York-bound passengers approached the 24-hour mark in their departure delay.

Some threatened to march along the runway in protest unless an aircraft was made available.

The 850 assistant controllers voted overwhelmingly yesterday to strike from midnight Thursday to back their pay raise claim. The government says that it cannot grant the increase without jeopardizing its anti-inflation wage restraint program.

The go-slow has forced cancellations of hundreds of flights and caused increasingly long delays in departures and arrivals at London Heathrow, Gatwick and Luton—southern England's three main airports.

Assistant controllers' representatives met today with leaders of the Controllers' Union to set ground rules on how closely the 1,400 controllers will be able to stick to their normal work without being accused of strikebreaking.

Strikers, Police Clash in Spain

ALICANTE, Spain, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Eight persons were injured last night in a clash between police and striking shoe-industry workers at the nearby town of Elche, police said today.

Police fired rubber bullets and made several baton charges to disperse strikers who blocked the highway to Alicante and started bombarding police with bottles and rocks, police said.

Labor sources said the incident—one of several sparked by a two-day-old strike by 30,000 leather workers in Alicante Province—came when police tried to arrest pickets.

China Upgrades Vance Talks; U.S. Ties Reaffirmed

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Aug. 23 (WP).—Chinese Communist party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng affirmed for the first time in a speech published today his commitment to continued relations with the United States in order to counter the Soviet threat.

In Mr. Hua's most comprehensive statement on foreign policy to date, filling all six pages of the official People's Daily on the second day of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's trip here, the Chinese leader repeated Lenin's advice to take "advantage of every, even the smallest, opportunity of gaining a mass ally, even though this ally may be temporary, vacillating, unstable, unreliable and conditional."

At the same time, the Chinese significantly upgraded the Vance talks with an announcement that the nation's No. 3 leader, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, would meet Mr. Vance tomorrow and entertain him at a dinner at the summer palace.

Mr. Hua's statement and the introduction of Mr. Teng, the only top Chinese leader who has visited the United States, indicated that the Chinese still put great importance on improved ties with Washington, despite impatience they have shown in the last two years.

Up until now the Vance visit has been very low-key, with no publicity in the People's Daily and with the Chinese side represented by Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who is not a member of the decision-making Politburo.

Encouragement for Vance

Some U.S. analysts have warned that China might turn to Moscow if the Carter administration did not quickly recognize Peking, but Mr. Hua's statement seems to make that less likely, at least in the near future. The statement appeared principally designed to answer criticism from Albania, China's longtime ally, of Peking's new dealings with the United States, but it also provides some backhanded encouragement to Mr. Vance's slow and cautious approach to full diplomatic relations with China.

In his talks this morning with Mr. Huang, Mr. Vance brought up for the first time during his visit the issue of U.S. diplomatic and military ties to Taiwan, which the Chinese insist must end if Peking and Washington are to move closer together. Mr. Vance reportedly is seeking a compromise that would let the United States still guarantee the safety of Taiwan in exchange for cooperating with Peking in countering Soviet expansion.

Mr. Hua's remarks on U.S. relations were made in his political report to the 11th National Communist Party Congress. The report was delivered Aug. 12 but not published in the People's Daily until today.

"Historical experience has repeatedly shown that victory in a revolution depends chiefly on the people's own strength, but at the same time it is necessary to win over as many allies as possible," Mr. Hua said.

"Lenin said: 'The more powerful enemy can be vanquished only by exerting the utmost effort, and most thoroughly, carefully, attentively and skillfully making use without fail of every, even the smallest, "rift" among the enemies, of every antagonism of interest among the bourgeoisie of the various countries and among the various groups or types of bourgeoisie within the various countries and also by taking advantage of every, even the smallest, opportunity of gaining a mass ally, even though this ally be temporary, vacillating, unstable, unreliable and conditional.'"

Mr. Hua said, "Both theoretically and practically, this Marxist principle is of enormous and immediate significance to the present-day struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism."

"China and the United States differ in social system and ideology and there are fundamental differences between them," Mr. Hua said. "The Chinese-U.S. Shanghai Communiqué issued in 1972 constitutes the basis for the relation between the two countries at present. It states that neither should seek hegemony and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. The relations between the two countries will continue to improve, provided the principles laid down in the communiqué are carried out in earnest."

Mr. Vance and Mr. Huang, along with their aides, met for 2 1/2 hours today.

Constitution Grants Chance To Speak Out

PEKING, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—China today published a new Communist party constitution, which puts heavy stress on discipline but offers increased freedom of speech within the party.

The constitution, published by the Chinese news agency, establishes economic development as a major goal and includes provisions designed to prevent renewed political factionalism.

In a move apparently aimed at stopping infiltration of the party by radicals, all new members will have to serve a probationary year.

The constitution was adopted by the 11th Communist party congress last week and reflects the pragmatic line that China has pursued since Mao Tse-tung's death.

The Communist party should create a situation including "both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness," it said.

Introducing the constitution to the congress, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying said it was essential to "let the masses say what is on their minds."

One article stipulates that members have the right to criticize party organizations and officials. They also can appeal to higher authorities, even up to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Ugandans Accused of Plot Against Amin Rule Go on Trial

ug. 23 (Reuters).—ɜans went on trial y tribunal in Kamccused of plotting the government of Idi Amin, the reported.

dans included the ıan of Uganda's Commission, three Prisons Service, an ıissioner of police undersecretary in Internal Affairs, , former chief inols in the Educa-

lleges that the 16 series of meetings were discussed to dent Amin's gov-

meetings were alaken place in the ffice of Uganda's of internal afbоth-Ofumbi, who y soon after the red.

ıin's government Mr. Oboth-Ofumbi th the Anglican Uganda, The Most um, and the minı water resources, when a car takinterrogation was ash.

accused of trea nishable by death

aid that Apolo ogram controller an broadcasting harged with being a member of a subversive organization identified as the Ugandan Liberation Movement.

It said that Mr. Lawoko was also charged with conspiring with others not before the court to overthrow the government during a meeting at the Ugandan National Theater in September, 1976.

Several of the defendants are accused of traveling to Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and London last year to enlist military assistance for the planned overthrow of President Amin, it reported. Others were involved in discussions on training guerrillas and supplying motor vehicles for a planned invasion, the radio said.

23 Bodies Found

NAIROBI, Aug. 23 (AP).—Twenty-three headless bodies, all believed to be those of students from Ugandan universities, have been found in a forest nine miles from the Ugandan capital of Kampala, Ugandan dissident sources reported here yesterday.

The sources said that a Ugandan government official had claimed that the victims had been murdered by robbers. The sources claimed that the students were murdered by President Amin's secret police.

The sources said that the students, from Makerere University and Ktambogo National Technical College, were arrested early this month for protesting Mr. Amin's plan to change the university's name to Idi Amin University.

Zambia Plans Action Against 17 Oil Firms

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Zambia issued writs against three oil companies yesterday and will take legal action against 14 more oil companies for allegedly breaking sanctions on Rhodesia and "conspiring to deprive Zambia of oil," a Justice Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that Zambia is claiming damages totaling $6.98 billion from the companies. The writs were issued against three Zambia-based companies—Total of Zambia, Mobil of Zambia and Caltex of Zambia.

During Visit by Retired Admiral

Peking Sees Need for U.S. 'Joint Efforts' Against Russians

By Murrey Marder and George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP).—Peking's leadership told a prominent U.S. visitor last month that China and the United States "must use joint efforts in dealing with the polar bear," a reference to the Soviet Union.

That blunt language was coupled with criticism of the United States for pursuing an "appeasement policy" toward the Soviet Union, according to the visitor, retired Adm. Elmo Zumwalt, former chief of U.S. naval operations.

Transcripts and summaries of Adm. Zumwalt's July conversations with Chinese leaders were released to The Washington Post. They include talks with China's senior Vice-Premier, Li Hsien-nien, and with Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Mr. Li was named one of the Chinese Communist party's four deputy chairmen last week by the 11th Party Congress.

The Zumwalt transcripts contain blunter language about parallel U.S.-Chinese interests in checkmating the Soviet Union than either Peking or Washington ever officially admits. Public transcripts of private talks with Chinese leaders are a rarity.

These records, Adm. Zumwalt said, were made by his daughter Ann, a Catholic University graduate who accompanied him and took notes on the talks. The time required for translation, she said, enabled her to produce virtually verbatim accounts. Adm. Zumwalt said a copy of the records was given to the State Department.

Adm. Zumwalt, a critic of past U.S. policy on détente with the Soviet Union, was one of a series of recent visitors welcomed to China as hardliners on relations with the Soviet Union.

The records he made available showed that Vice-Premier Li, while praising former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for the Nixon administration's opening to China in 1971-72, said of Mr. Kissinger: "He fears the Soviet Union very much. I think the United States should be tougher with the Soviet Union."

Adm. Zumwalt, critic of Mr.

AP.

Elmo Zumwalt

Kissinger, agreed with Mr. Li. He said that Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, "asked me to state that the present administration does not share the last administration's tragic view. It has an optimistic view of the future. It is prepared to compete with the Soviet Union if necessary."

Among the points made by Adm Zumwalt's Chinese hosts in the course of his month's stay were these:

- Chinese leaders have concluded that the Soviet Union is focusing its energies on Western Europe rather than on either China or Africa.
- African developments are going well from China's standpoint, and Peking will continue to support African nationalist aspirations.
- The idea of bartering surplus Chinese oil for U.S. arms collides with current Chinese policy, but buying U.S. oil-drilling equipment does not.

Not Flexible on Taiwan

The discussions revealed no flexibility, however, on the central issue of China's demands for the United States to sever relations with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan.

Repeating these demands, which include abrogating the 1954 mutual defense treaty between the United States and Taiwan, Mr. Li said, "On this question, the United States owes us a debt."

The Carter administration's hope has been that China would agree to give higher priority to coordination of global strategy, leaving the Taiwan dilemma to an evolving "process" that would permit some substitute U.S. ties to be developed there.

At the outset of the conversation with Adm. Zumwalt, Mr. Li said, referring to the Soviet Union, "Yes, we must use joint efforts in dealing with the polar bear."

And at the end of their talk, Mr. Li said, "We do have a common point of understanding: concern over the expansion of the Soviet Union." He immediately added, in referring to Taiwan, "If relations between our two countries are not normalized, it will be difficult to expand the relations between our two countries."

In setting out Peking's version of the Soviet global challenge,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Even Afrikaners See Flaw

Vorster Power-Sharing Plan Assailed for Excluding Blacks

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 23 (NYT).—The South African government's plan to offer a share of national political power to minority racial groups, but not to the black majority, has had a mixed reception, with opponents of white supremacy acknowledging that it is a step in the right direction but describing it as fataly flawed because of its failure to accommodate blacks.

Only among blacks has the reaction been unrelievedly negative. Beyond initial statements of contempt when the plan leaked out last week, black leaders have scarcely bothered with it. While the newspapers serving the white community have been headlining it, the World, the leading paper for blacks, has treated it as a matter of minor interest, running it on inside pages and offering no editorial comment.

Among whites who support black equality, and among representatives of the Indian and mixed-race communities, who would be the principal beneficiaries of the scheme, the prevailing view has been that the plan cannot be accepted, whatever its merits, as long as it excludes the 18.6 million blacks, who constitute more than 70 per cent of the country's population.

Reformers believe that Prime Minister John Vorster, sponsoring the plan, may have seen the possibility of broadening it later to include the 10 million blacks living outside the tribal homelands. But, publicly at least, Mr. Vorster has denied any such intention, which would run counter to the strongly held views of most Afrikaners, the dominant white group.

In any event, the inclusion of urban blacks would do little to attenuate opposition to the scheme among those who advocate a nonracial society, since the plan's basis is rigidly racial. Its main points include separate parliaments for the 4.3 million whites, 2.4 million people of mixed race and 750,000 Indians, each dealing with that particular community's affairs, with joint participation on a central executive council dealing with affairs of national scope.

Allotted by Race

Membership of the central council would be racially allotted, with six seats for whites, three for "coloreds," as those of mixed race are known, and two for Indians. Moreover, the council would be under the overall leadership of a state president with broadened powers who would be almost certain to be white, because he would be chosen by an electoral college constituted in the same proportions as the council.

How the plan could be broadened to include nonhomeland blacks without relinquishing white control has not been explained by those who favor it. But the interesting fact is that the move has been discussed at all in Afrikaner circles, as it was yesterday when Die Burger, a Cape Town newspaper that staunchly supports the government, spoke of the need to develop the scheme to provide "real rights" for blacks.

This view was among those aired at a caucus of the ruling National party's elected representatives in Cape Town over the weekend. The caucus gave its approval to the plan, which now goes before the party's provincial congresses.

[The Cap Provincial Congress, the first of four provincial congresses to consider the plan, backed the proposal in a vote today, the Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Vorster has made it clear that he considers the plan the most that can be asked of the 2.4 million Afrikaners without risking a major schism.

'Complicated Extravaganza'

The complexities of Afrikaner politics are of small concern to reformers like Helen Suzman, a member of Parliament for the Progressive-Reform party, which advocates a nonracial society. Speaking last night in Benoni, outside Johannesburg, Mrs. Suzman described the government plan as "a change for the better" in its offer of a political role to Indians and "coloreds."

"But that, I'm afraid, is about all I can say for this complicated extravaganza, which is the latest model put out by the Nationalists, in yet another endeavor to escape the realities of power in South Africa," she said. "It is an illusion because it gives the impression of real change, whereas there is no real change from minority control based on race."

A similar view was taken by most English-language newspapers. The Rand Daily Mail, stridently anti-government, described the plan as "a strange mixture of the encouraging and the fatally inadequate."

Divisiveness Seen

David Curry, deputy leader of the colored Labor party, which has majority support in the mixed-race community, said that the key question to be considered was the exclusion of urban blacks. "It is naive to believe that Indians, coloreds and whites can go it alone," he said.

The Reform party group in the Indian Council, the existing legislature for that community, was also critical of the plan, saying that it appeared to be divisive.

Smith, Vorster to Meet

PRETORIA, Aug. 23 (AP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith will meet with Mr. Vorster here Saturday. The two leaders will confer as the black presidents of Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana and Zambia meet in Lusaka, Zambia, to discuss the latest British-U.S. proposals to end white rule in Rhodesia

South Africa Again Denies A-Test Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

South Africa was preparing a nuclear test.

Mr. Botha said he had sought urgent clarification of the report from the French. In the meantime, he said he regarded it as significant that the French ambassador here, Jacques Schricke, had been surprised when a senior South African official, Brand Fourie, approached him for a verbal clarification last night. The French envoy was said to have described the reported statement as "impossible."

Mr. de Guiringaud, who returned to Paris last week from a journey to African capitals, was reported as having told an interviewer on a French radio program that Paris has "received information that there are in South Africa preparations for a nuclear explosion, which the South Africans claim will be peaceful."

In its report, the French radio added an assertion that South Africa had built atomic test installations in the Kalahari desert, 400 miles west of Johannesburg. The installations were said to have been spotted by U.S. and Soviet satellites. Earlier, Tass the Soviet news agency, forecast that a South African nuclear test was imminent, without citing any hard evidence.

[In The Hague, Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel expressed concern at the reports that South Africa planned to explode a nuclear device, AP reported. In London, a government spokesman said today that South Africa is planning such an explosion and warned that it would represent "an extremely grave state of affairs."

[In Lagos, Australia's Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock told the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid that Australia is "deeply concerned that South Africa does not develop a nuclear capability."]

Firm Bombed by Leftists

BONN, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—A leftist extremist group said today it set off a bomb at the office of a West German engineering firm yesterday because it was cooperating "in the development of an atomic bomb by South Africa."

A group calling itself the Revolutionary Cell said in a statement sent to Reuters that it was responsible for the blast at the M.A.N. Engineering Works in Nuremberg. The bomb blast at the factory's administrative block damaged walls, doors and windows as well as office furniture. The engineering firm denied today that it was supplying compressors for a South African nuclear enrichment plant.

Sign Pact, Bonn Urges

BONN, Aug. 23 (AP).—West Germany, which has been accused of secretly aiding South Africa's nuclear development, urged the Pretoria government today to accept the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that South Africa's acceptance of the agreement would demonstrate its good faith in the wake of reports on a pending nuclear bomb test.

Panel Urges Russia To Free Dissident

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—An international panel of civil-rights campaigners appealed to the Soviet government today to release detained Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky and allow him to emigrate to Israel

Mr. Shcharansky, 29, a computer scientist, was a leading member of a group set up by dissidents to monitor Soviet compliance with human rights pledges made at the 1975 Helsinki conference. He has been in custody since March 15.

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United Press International.

The bearded Shukri Ahmed Mustafa, leader of the Moslem extremists, shouts as the trial of 36 defendants on charges of kidnapping and murder opens in Cairo yesterday. With him on the witness stand is his first assistant Tarek Abdel Alim.

Deny They Kidnapped Minister

Cairo Defendants Claim Torture

By Marvine Howe

CAIRO, Aug. 23 (NYT).—A group of Moslem extremists pleaded not guilty today to the kidnapping and murder of a former Cabinet minister as well as other terrorist acts, and accused security authorities of torture.

The trial of 54 members of the fanatic sect Tafkir Wal Hijira (Penance and Retreat Society) opened today under heavy security guard in a church converted into a military tribunal at the Abassia military headquarters here.

Thirty-six of the defendants, most of whom are in their early 20s, face possible death sentences on the charge of belonging to a clandestine society that aims to overthrow the political and social institutions of the country.

"We will rule this society one day so that our religion will triumph," Shukri Ahmed Mustafa, the leader of the sect, told the court before the trial began.

Mr. Mustafa, who is called by his disciples "the prince of princes," charged that he was hit in the eye and beaten on the hands and that other members of the sect were tortured by electric shock during their detention in the prison known as the Citadel.

Claims of Torture

In the most dramatic moment of the hearing, a group of the young Moslems lifted one of their colleagues on their shoulders and he ripped off his shirt, showing deep red marks on his torso, which appeared to be burns.

Seventeen prisoners claimed to have been tortured by the police before being turned over to the military authorities. Most of the prisoners alleged they had been beaten.

The torture accusations were somewhat embarrassing to the government, because President Anwar Sadat says he has ended police repression.

The presiding judge, Maj. Gen. Hassan Sadek, called on each defendant to present his case, describing the acts of maltreatment and the circumstances.

The court agreed to the lawyers' demand for an independent medical examination of 14 of the prisoners alleging torture.

Hearing Postponed

Then the court was adjourned and the next hearing postponed to Sept. 3, to grant the lawyers more time to study the case and contact their clients.

The military court appeared to go out of its way to give the Moslem extremists a fair and public trial. The press was admitted to the courtroom, and all the proceedings were televised.

Eighteen of the prisoners are accused of participating in the kidnapping and murder last month of Mohammed Hussein Zahaby, former minister of religious endowments, who had written articles against the sect.

Representatives of the Tafkir Wal Hijira claimed responsibility July 3 for the kidnapping of Mr. Zahaby and demanded $500,000 ransom and the release of 60 imprisoned members of their sect. The demands were not met, and the minister's body was found a few days later.

The defendants also were charged with terrorist bomb attacks and with having had contacts with the radical regime in Libya, which was said to have provided arms and financial and logistic support.

Top Aide in Gandhi Regime Held on Corruption Charges

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (NYT).—Bansi Lal, who was former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's defense minister and one of the most important members of her government, was arrested today on charges of corruption.

Mr. Lal's arrest was the new Indian government's most decisive move so far against the inner circle that was running the country six months ago, and it reached even closer to Mrs. Gandhi and her son Sanjay than did the arrest of four other top aides a week ago.

Even before he became defense minister in December, 1975, six months after Mrs. Gandhi's suspension of civil liberties, Mr. Lal was one of the closest political associates of both her and her son. They all had been in daily contact during their increasingly authoritarian management of India's affairs.

The police charged that Mr. Lal has misappropriated $60,000 belonging to the youth wing of the Congress party, which dominated the Indian political scene until Mrs. Gandhi's electoral defeat last March.

Speculation of Sanjay

The fact that the charges related to the Youth Congress heightened speculation that the trail of criminal prosecution might lead to Sanjay Gandhi, since he was the group's national leader.

Mr. Gandhi, 30, has been granted anticipatory bail in several pending cases and is the object of several official government investigations, but he has not been arrested.

Mr. Lal was arrested in Bhiwani, 60 miles west of here, in the state of Haryana, of which he used to be the chief minister. In the same case, the police also arrested Shivkumar Aggarwal, president of the Haryana State Youth Congress, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Lal's son, Surinder Singh, who was also active in the youth movement's affairs.

Mr. Lal, 49, was held in a cell in the Bhiwani police station pending an appearance tomorrow in a local court.

Bank Accounts

According to the police superintendent who made the arrest, the case involves money fraudulently taken from party bank accounts and listed improperly as expenditures in Mr. Lal's unsuccessful parliamentary campaign this year. Several district officers of the youth organization are said to have testified that they were forced to sign false receipts for the alleged expenditures.

Before Mrs. Gandhi was voted out of office in March, Mr. Lal exercised enormous power throughout northern India. Like Sanjay Gandhi, he acquired a reputation for ruthlessness and vindictiveness, and his orders were seldom challenged.

In the months since Morarji Desai became Prime Minister, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Lal, together with former Information Minister V.C. Shukla, have become the principal focus of public resentment over the excesses of the Gandhi government.

Seven Years

During Mr. Lal's seven years as the head of the Haryana government, the state made some important advances, including the installation of electricity in all its villages, still a rare achievement in India.

But opponents said that he also flagrantly disregarded the democratic process and used state police powers against political enemies.

It was during Mr. Lal's tenure in Haryana, and reportedly with his help, that Sanjay Gandhi acquired nearly 300 acres of highly prized land in the state for his unsuccessful automobile manufacturing venture. The automobile company, and the controversial acquisition of the land, are under investigation by a special commission of the new government.

Press Action Urged

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (AP).—For the sake of competition and a free press, the single Indian national news agency formed under the government of Mrs. Gandhi should be broken into three separate agencies, a committee of experts and journalists urged today.

Atrocity Report Denied by Iraq

LONDON, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Reports given by the Anti-Slavery Society of London to the UN Commission on Human Rights of alleged atrocities by Iraqi government forces against Kurdish villages in northern Iraq are completely false, a Kurdish Democratic party official said in Baghdad yesterday.

The denial by Hashem Hassan Aqrawi, secretary of the party and president of the Executive Council of the Kurdish autonomous region in northern Iraq, was issued through the Iraqi Embassy in London.

Mr. Aqrawi denied claims in a report published by the UN Commission in Geneva Aug. 19 of "villages razed, inhabitants tortured and executed." He described the reports as "figments of the imagination of some insurgents who have fled Iraq."

First A-Power Plant Opens in South Korea

KORI, South Korea, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—South Korea's first nuclear power plant began commercial electric generation last week, although below its rated capacity of 595,000 kilowatts.

The state-run Korea Electric Co. said that the plant, 200 miles south of Seoul, is expected to reach full-capacity or near-capacity operation in November. The plant was built by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Swiss A-Plants Opposed

BERN, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—A Swiss anti-nuclear group today gave the government a petition signed by more than 91,000 persons calling for a four-year moratorium on the construction of atomic-energy plants in Switzerland.

Bombings in Istanbul Hit 3 Armenian Sites

ISTANBUL, Aug. 23 (AP).—Three bombs exploded simultaneously at the Armenian patriarchate and two other Armenian establishments here early today, police reported.

The blasts caused only minor damage and no casualties, a spokesman said. No organization claimed responsibility, but anti-Turkish Armenian groups have made similar attacks in the last two years. There are about 30,000 Armenians in Turkey.

French Guarantees Were Sought

Levesque's Offer on Language Is Rejected in English Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 (NYT).—The premiers of Canada's nine predominantly English-speaking provinces have turned down an offer by Premier René Levesque of French-speaking Quebec to soften the planned restraints on English-language education in that province if the others would guarantee more schooling in French.

The defeat of Mr. Levesque's proposal, which posed constitutional as well as linguistic problems, is seen as having the dual effect of hardening Quebec's language policy and straining the uneasy relationship between that province and the others. Mr. Levesque's Parti Québecois, which favors an independent Quebec, came to power nine months ago.

The new language legislation sponsored by the Parti Québecois is expected to become law this week. It will require all children in Quebec to attend French-language schools except those in families with children already receiving education in English, or who have at least one parent who received an English primary education in Quebec.

Linguistic Restraints

The measure would exclude from an English education most immigrant children, including those coming to Quebec from other Canadian provinces. The legislation, which also puts linguistic restraints on private business, is pending before the Quebec Provincial Assembly.

Mr. Levesque had offered to have the bill's educational clauses changed to allow English-speaking immigrants from the other provinces to continue public schooling in their mother tongue, provided that the other premiers agreed to guarantee access to French education for French-Canadian children in their provinces.

The desire to preserve the ancestral language and culture of the French-Canadian minority in a predominately English-speaking country has been a key factor in the campaign for independence in Quebec. Eighty-one per cent of the Quebec population of six million is French-speaking, compared with 26 per cent in the national population of 23 million.

The pro-independence faction in Quebec is also concerned by the economic dominance of English-speaking Quebeckers, which took root following the British conquest of Canada in 1759.

A Gallup poll last month showed that 19 per cent of Quebeckers questioned favored separation, 10 per cent were undecided and 70 per cent were against.

English Canadians have been disturbed by the success of the Parti Québecois. And as a result, English Canada has wanted to try to come to terms with Mr. Levesque on the language issue.

But the premiers of the English-speaking provinces were unable to accept Mr. Levesque's terms. Some disliked the idea of provinces negotiating bilateral agreements as if they were separate countries. Others objected to the legislation on the ground that it would tend to divide Canadians into different classes of citizenship according to language.

Malta, Spain Talks Set

MADRID, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Malta Prime Minister Dom Mintoff will pay an official visit to Spain tomorrow and Thursday for talks with Premier Adolfo Suarez and Foreign Minister Marcelino Dreja Aguirre, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

Italian Wreck… Kidnap Attem…

VARESE, Italy, Aug. … (AP).—An industrialist … ed the tables in a kidnap… attempt yesterday, pulling … a gun and helping to cap… two of the bandits, police … ported.

They said the gang … blocked the car of Gio… Tattamanti, 51, when he … his textile plant in this n… ern Italian city. Two of … bandits approached Mr. … tamanti's car, but the in… trialist pulled out a .38-ca… revolver and kept them … Then friends of Mr. T… manti drove by and the … bandits were captured. A… er man fled.

The two men, Dome… Calderone, 18, and Ant… Serra, 19, were charged … attempted kidnapping.

Carter Bars Israel Aid Cuto… To Push West Bank Solutio…

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed strong opposition to the U.S.-Panama agreement, which provides for Panama taking over the canal in the year 2000, are not aware of the "advantages to our country of its terms."

A recent Associated Press poll showed that of the 100 members of the Senate, which must approve the treaty by a two-thirds majority, 17 would support the treaties, 17 were opposed and 62 were undecided or unwilling to commit themselves. Four could not be reached. Other polls showed strong public opposition to the handing over of the U.S.-built canal to Panama.

Mr. Carter discussed the matter extensively, saying that as soon as the Spanish and English texts of the complicated treaties are made compatible, the text will be released to Congress and the public.

The President said, "I think there has been a great deal of misconception of what is being considered in Panama, which may be one of the reasons there is not more popular support for the canal treaty at this point."

He noted that under the terms, which he said "protect America's interests very well, we will have an assurance in perpetuity following the year 2000 that the canal will be neutral and that our ships will have unlimited acces ... along with ships of other nations.

"We have no restraints upon the actions we can take as a nation to guarantee that neutrality. Our own ships and those of Panama will have priority for expeditious passage through the canal in a time of emergency."

Altogether, Mr. Carter said, "I think it is an agreement that is very conducive to continued … to better relations with othe… tions in the Latin American …

'In the Past'

He said all those concer… cited "objections raised … about giveaway, highly exor… payment" to Panama—voic… opponents to the treaty, "… were legitimate in the past … now been answered succe… for our nation within the p… negotiations."

He noted "bipartisan" s… for the agreement, remindi… viewers of the televised … conference on which forme… retary of State Henry Ki… voiced his support, as did … President Gerald Ford.

The President began t… nouncing that, "in respo… our own direct inquiry and … of] other nations, South … has informed the United … they do not have and … intend to develop nucle… plosive devices for any … either peaceful or as a w…

Carter Bac… Budget Ch…

(Continued from Pag…

overdrafts was "no refle… his basic judgment o… petence," the President s…

At one point, the … remarked, "I can't deny … have written overdrafts … own bank account and s… wife—not deliberately." … he did not say how ofte… done it or what amou… involved.

Mr. Carter repeatedly … Mr. Lance's overdrafts as … banking practice, saying … almost every case Mr. L… enough money in other … in the same banks to … overdraft."

The President conce… "this did not excuse" … drafts but that nothing … unethical was involved.

However, the contr… port, while clearing Mr. … possible criminal acts, r… merous questions that … reflect on the budget … competence or ethics, o…

Involved were variou… loans made to Mr. … banks where his bank… counts, and certain ove… personal accounts by … and his wife.

At one point in the … investigators stated th… of permitting bank … overdraw their accoun… done by Mr. Lance an… in amounts up to $150 … stituted unsafe and … banking practices" and … ed to loans in violati… eral law." That … charge was made m… Justice Department d… 1976, not to prosecut…

The report also sai… Lance had "knowingly … comply" with a bankin… requires officers to … their outside business …

However, the repor… refrained from makin… plicit judgment as t… Mr. Lance's actions … proper, instead repo… whether banking law … were not violated an… good banking practic… was not followed.

Mr. Carter emphs… aspect of the report … press conference and … overdrafts and tangl… as honest human er…

Egypt Building Motor Tunnel To Sinai Under Suez Canal

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Aug. 23 (WP).—When Egyptian President Anwar Sadat returns from vacation after the Moslem holy month of Ramadan, one of his first official acts will be to inspect one of the most ambitious and politically sensitive construction projects in the Middle East—a motor vehicle tunnel under the Suez Canal.

The tunnel is to be the first land link between the Sinai peninsula and the rest of Egypt since the destruction of a railroad bridge in 1967. It is designed to carry two lanes of traffic, as well as water and electricity lines for agricultural and industrial projects planned for the Sinai side of the canal. But it could also carry tanks and other military vehicles at a depth that is intended to make it impervious to Israeli air attacks.

Most of the Sinai peninsula has been under Israeli military occupation since the 1967 war. But ever since Egyptian troops crossed the canal on pontoon bridges in the 1973 war, Mr. Sadat has been promoting plans for the development of the Sinai under eventual Egyptian control.

To Be Finished in '79

About 400 men are at work on the tunnel, which is scheduled to be finished in 1979. Named for Ahmed Hamdi, a "martyr" of the 1973 crossing, it is the first of two or possibly three tunnels.

It is about five miles north of Suez City, near the southern end of the canal and the road to the strategic Mitla Pass.

The construction of the tunnel, the widening and deepening of the canal itself, the rebuilding of the war-devastated cities on its western bank and the planned oil explorations in the southern Sinai are all major investments that are cited by the Egyptians as proof that they want and expect peace with Israel.

Egypt, hard-pressed for revenues, simply cannot afford to have all that blown away in a military conflict.

The Sinai itself is mostly desert, but the Egyptians hope to find manganese, coal and oil there. They say that a vast area has been identified by space satellite exploration as potentially arable.

If none of those plans work out, or if negotiations fail and Egypt does not recover the Sinai, the tunnel could become a $690-million white elephant.

Military Asset

But if war should break out, the tunnel could be an important asset to the Egyptian armed forces, a possibility that has occurred to military planners in Israel.

It is wide and high enough to accommodate tanks, armored personnel carriers and mobile missile launchers. It is no secret that the tunnel has, in the words of project engineer Ibrahim Zaki Kennawi, "military and strategic purposes."

Peking Sees Need for U.S. 'Joint Efforts' Against Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Li amplified on the Chinese contention that Soviet strategy is not aimed primarily at China.

"Because in fighting when using two fists you always have a focal point," Mr. Li was quoted as saying. "You can't use two fists at the same time if you have two different targets.

"So how is it possible to use one fist against China and one against Europe? Because the Soviet Union would scatter strength. Because if it should attack China, the Soviet forces would be knocked down in China, and, under the weakness created, the United States and Europe would go to Moscow . . ."

"In our view," Mr. Li continued, "the focus of the Soviet Union lies in Europe. It was not in Africa in the past and it is not in Africa at the present. As far as China is concerned, the ambitions of Soviet revisionists to subjugate China will not last . . ."

In discussing Africa with Adm. Zumwalt, Mr. Li said, "We think the situation in Africa is good," and said China would continue to work toward uniting Africa.

"The Sudan, and of late Somalia, have grudges against the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union supports Ethiopia. And, of course, there are a lot of contradictions in the Red Sea region: the Sudan against Ethiopia, Somalia against Ethiopia, struggles between certain Arab countries.

"But I do not think," he continued, "that it is possible for the Soviet Union to get control of the whole of Africa. Some countries of Africa are close to the Soviet Union. But some day these will see through the Soviet skin. For example, once relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union were good. They even had a treaty of friendship.

"We hope the affairs of Africa will be settled by the Africans themselves and that the African people will be united. And now the problem is South Africa and Zimbabwe [Rhodesia]. The majority is dissatisfied with the rule of the minority. And I think it is much better if you settle the problem by acceding to the demands of the majority."

Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and John Vorster of South Africa, Mr. Li said, "stick to racial discrimination. This raises the majority to resistance. The Soviet Union currently has its way in Angola. But there is great turmoil in Angola. About 10,000 Cuban troops are stationed in Angola. Do you think the Angolans are happy about that?"

Adm. Zumwalt, who was chief of naval operations from 1970 to 1974, said in an interview about his month-long trip, which began June 29, that he sensed that Chinese leaders would accept U.S. arms if the deal could avoid the appearance of dependence.

Several times Adm. Zumwalt suggested that the Chinese exchange their surplus oil for U.S. arms. But the responses were either negative or noncommittal.

"We have not considered this before," Mr. Li remarked when Adm. Zumwalt said U. … panies that helped br… offshore oil into prod… be paid by getting a s… oil.

"Generally speaking … Li, "we do not want t… the concept of joint … of our resources. Bu… that in the future we … through commercial … purchase equipment … United States. At … cannot consider the … joint development.

"Even if our relatio… malized," Mr. Li conti… an idea is not realisti… son is that the Chi… do not consider it to … permit foreign inve… other forms of foreig… our resources. . ."

ıst Small, Family Farms

U.S. Policy Would Force of 1 Million Acres in West

By Lou Cannon

GELES, Aug. 23 (WP).
ı regulations proposed
ɔy the Interior Depart-
ld make sweeping
ı the farm-ownership
f California, the na-
1 agricultural state,
ıcr Western states.

ırge corporate farms
. be broken up in fact
st on paper," said Bill
ctor of the State Of-
anning and Research.

"If these regulations go through, there will be a new center of family farms." He noted that the proposed regulations are similar to recommendations of California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.

[The Interior Department's rules, if adopted, would force the sale of 1,074,000 acres in the West worth at least $2 billion. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus emphasized that the regulations were a step toward aiding small farmers, the Associated Press reported.

["Congress designed the reclamation program to place small farmers on the land [through federally financed water projects in dry regions]," Mr. Andrus said. "These regulations are an attempt to carry out the congressional directives. Let me emphasize that these proposed regulations are not designed to jeopardize legitimate family farm operations. They are designed to help the family farmer, not agribusiness."

[The proposals apply only in the states in which the Bureau of Reclamation operates. The states are Oregon, Idaho, Washington, California, Nevada, Texas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado.]

The greatest impact of the proposed regulations in California would be felt in the sprawling Westlands water district on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, north of Los Angeles.

Once-Dry Land

This once-dry land, carved out of desert by farmers at the turn of the century, encompasses nearly 600,000 acres and includes 226,000 acres of federally irrigated land that would have to be sold during the next decade if the proposals go into effect. This is one-fourth of the total land in the country that Bureau of Reclamation officials estimated would be sold under the proposed regulations.

Southern Pacific, the largest landowner in the district, owns 109,000 acres, including 83,000 acres that would have to be sold.

In the past, sales of land irrigated by federal projects in excess of the 160-acre limit imposed on any one farmer by federal law often were made to members of the family or to business associates, thus maintaining a pattern of closely held ownership in areas such as Westlands. The pattern was, in fact, repeated throughout the West.

"The new regulations will make for a more equitable distribution," said Maia Sorter of National Land for People, Inc., an organization that has been promoting land redistribution in the Westlands area. "Under the lottery system [proposed for selling off the excess lands], the big landowners will no longer be able to put together a package deal and choose their buyers."

Farmers Dismayed

This provision, hailed by National Land for People as a social improvement, has dismayed farm organizations here.

Don Upton, an official of the California Westside Farmers, said that prohibiting landowners from selling to buyers of their choosing violated their property rights. [However, the land in question is worthless without federal irrigation projects.]

Westside Farmers represents corporate and family farmers in an area where large-scale farming is a way of life.

Fifty years ago the land was so desolate that it was only used for spring cattle-grazing. Then a man named Russell Giffen bought 5,400 acres and pumped in deep-well water to grow cotton without federal assistance. By the end of World War II, Mr. Giffen's holdings had grown to 54,000 acres, and he was a multimillionaire.

Absentee Owners

Mr. Giffen's holdings have been sold, as have a number of other large holdings in the area since federal irrigation began in the 1960s. Advocates of land redistribution said that the new owners, who benefit from the vast federal spending on water projects, include a disproportionate number of absentees and large corporations. Spokesmen for Westside Farmers said that many of the group's members live on the land and farm large acreages out of economic necessity.

The argument for large land ownerships in California is based primarily on the scarcity of water. In Westlands, the profitable and heavy water-using crops of cotton, tomatoes and sugar beets must be rotated with crops such as cereal grains, which use less water and make less money. To buy the mechanical equipment needed to profitably farm a variety of crops, farmers say, large acreage is needed. Their water, however, is delivered at modest cost through federal projects financed by U.S. taxpayers.

Under federal reclamation law, each family member can own 160 acres. Up to now, there had been no restriction on leasing. In Westlands, it is common for three families with 10 or 12 people to combine 1,600 or 2,000 acres of their own with an equivalent acreage of leased land and farm it as a single unit.

However, the average size of a farming operation has been shrinking since federal water and the restriction on ownership arrived in the mid-1960s. A decade ago the average farm size was 4,600 acres; today it is 2,400 acres.

ks Charge ɔr With · Record

Wayne King

'A, Aug. 23 (NYT).—
ıther King's organiza-
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ɔy's Father l Executor

IS, Aug. 23 (NYT).—
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xecutor of his estate
ırobated here yesterday
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ı 3, or his former wife,
An inventory of Mr.
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are of himself, the
year-old daughter, Lisa,
grandmother, Minnie

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the terms of the will,
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sional career." He also
"complete freedom and
as to disposal of any
such property so long
all act in good faith
ıe best interest of my

United Press International.

BULL—Gypsy, the bionic bull, lowers his horns into the cape of bullfighter Jesus Sanchez. Gypsy was built by an advertising executive Jorge Bermudez and does what bulls do—he charges, lifts his tail, spews blood when stuck with a sword and falls to the ground in agony and, finally and happily, springs back to life.

Of Mail Fraud, Racketeering

U.S. Convicts Maryland Governor

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23 (AP).—Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel was convicted by a federal jury today of 17 counts of mail fraud and one of racketeering involving an influence-peddling scheme that aided a race track owned by friends.

AP.

Marvin Mandel

Mandel, 57, became the first incumbent governor convicted of a federal crime since Indiana's Warren McRay was found guilty of mail fraud in 1924.

Each of the mail-fraud charges carries a maximum penalty of five years in jail and $1,000 fines. Mandel could receive as much as 20 years in jail and a $25,000 fine on the racketeering count.

Five co-defendants were found guilty of the same 17 mail-fraud charges. Sentencing was set for Oct. 7.

The trial was the second for the six men. The first ended after the jury found out about a jury-tampering effort.

The jury reached the verdict in the 13th day of deliberation.

U.S. District Court Judge Robert Taylor tried to break the deadlock yesterday by offering to repeat his instructions to the jury. He said that he was surprised that the jurors, apparently feeling they were close to a verdict, did not respond to the offer.

Under Maryland law, Mandel must officially give up his office when he is sentenced. His four-year term is due to expire in January, 1979.

Lt. Gov. Blair Lee became acting governor when Mandel became ill early this summer.

The verdict in the case came about 12 weeks after the start of the trial. The defendants were indicted in November, 1975.

On Dec. 7, the mistrial was declared after the jurors heard a newscast about two separate attempts to fix their verdict in favor of the governor. Two men were convicted early this year of jury tampering.

The Mandel case centered on Marlboro Race Track, which was secretly purchased by the five co-defendants on Dec. 31, 1971, about seven months after Mr. Mandel vetoed a bill that would have doubled the track's racing dates to 36 a year.

Two weeks after the purchase, the state's General Assembly (legislature) convened and promptly overrode Mandel's veto. Witnesses testified that Mandel made no effort to save the veto and may even have had the word spread that he did not want it upheld.

About five weeks later, the Mandel-appointed Maryland Racing Commission introduced into the legislature a bill to consolidate thoroughbred racing in Maryland at two tracks. The bill also would have granted Marlboro 58 additional dates and boosted the track from minor half-mile status to a place in the major mile-track industry.

Despite lobbying efforts by Mandel's aides and to a lesser degree by Mandel, the controversial bill died on the final night of the session.

Mandel's basic defense was that he did not learn until 1975 that his friends and associates owned Marlboro.

Mandel, a Democrat, succeeded Spiro Agnew as governor after Mr. Agnew was elected U.S. vice-president in 1968.

Mr. Agnew resigned in 1973 after allegations that he had accepted money in return for favors in Maryland, and evaded paying some taxes. The Justice Department, however, dropped all charges except the one of tax evasion to which he pleaded no contest.

U.S. Aide Retracts Allegation Of Overcharging by Lockheed

By Clyde H. Farnsworth Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT).—The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. yesterday released a letter from Godwin Chase, chairman of the government's Renegotiation Board, conceding that he had "erred" in alleging before a Senate committee that the company had overcharged on a contract for the construction of seven amphibious transport dock ships for the Navy.

"You don't make undocumented charges and pronounce upon them publicly to further your interests," said Robert Haack, Lockheed's chairman, in an acerbic comment on an affair that has implications going well beyond a single company and the agency whose job it is to prevent excess profits on defense contracts.

The admission by Mr. Chase that he "erred in the translation of dollar amounts in question to pounds of steel" and that "my figures for the amount of unaccounted-for steel are overstated," was made as legislation is pending in Congress to extend the life of the Renegotiation Board to 1982 and give the agency and its newly appointed chairman new powers.

The letter constitutes a potential embarrassment for the board and could weaken the legislative efforts in Congress.

The board, and its 179 employees, technically went out of business last Sept. 30, when the last Renegotiation Act, which had been extended 13 times since originally enacted in 1942, expired. The board now works only on its backlog. It cannot examine any new cases.

Mr. Chase said yesterday: "My letter in its entirety speaks for itself. I have no further comments to make."

He had conditioned his admission on the correctness of figures calculated by Lockheed's outside auditors, Arthur Young and Co.

Mr. Chase's letter furthermore raised a series of other questions about Lockheed's contracting procedures and said, "I have requested the Defense Contractor Audit Agency to assist the board in a further review of these areas."

Cost Growth

Among the questions were: the cost-growth figures submitted by Lockheed to the Navy in support of its contract claim; the "apparently excessive" progress-payment billing to the Navy; the large difference between steel purchased and that actually used in the ships; and the relationship between these items and those currently being investigated by the Department of Justice on the Destroyer 1052 contract performed by Lockheed in the same period.

Mr. Haack said in an interview from his Burbank, Calif., headquarters:

"This is an oblique admission that he blew it. But Mr. Chase has kept the issue alive by raising difficult-to-understand questions. We can justify our cost growth. Our progress billings to the Navy are reconcilable. Our scrap rates are defensible, and what the relationship to the destroyer escort business is I just don't know."

Mr. Haack came from the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange to try to rebuild the image of Lockheed that had been shattered by overseas bribery scandals.

Soviet Tanks, Ships Cramped, U.S. Defense Official Testified

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Some Soviet tanks are so cramped that "only a left-handed midget" could operate them properly, the chief of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency told Congress in testimony published yesterday.

Lt. Gen. Samuel Wilson told congressmen that crowded, uncomfortable conditions in ships, planes and tanks are damaging morale among Soviet servicemen.

"In the T-62 [tank] for example, only a left-handed midget really can handle the manual loading problem," he said. "So, the Soviets do sacrifice a great deal of human comfort in their systems."

In a censored version of secret testimony he gave to a congressional economic subcommittee on June 30, Gen. Wilson said that the Soviet Union is improving its weapons but still lags technologically behind the United States.

In releasing a partial transcript of the testimony, Sen. William Proxmire, D.-Wis., said: "With respect to Soviet defense, it is clear from the evidence that the Russians are spending more and enjoying it less.

"It appears that the Soviet leaders are trying to become history's outstanding example of how not to achieve military strength or economic prosperity."

Gen. Wilson estimated that the Soviet Union spent the equivalent of $118 billion on defense last year, compared with the United States's $84 billion.

Western Views Wrong

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—U.S. naval intelligence said that for 10 years Western assessments of the armament and purpose of the latest Soviet missile cruisers and destroyers have been totally wrong, according to a report by Britain's Foreign Affairs Research Institute.

The report said: "It is now clear that the most modern surface ships in the Russian fleet are basically intended to counter submarines. The long-held Western belief that these ships were intended to oppose Western, principally American, aircraft carriers, at least at long range, simply no longer stands up."

Girl Scout Killings Stun Okla. Town

Cherokee Is Hunted; Indian-White Hostility Revives

LOCUST GROVE, Okla., Aug. 23 (NYT).—People in this small northeastern Oklahoma town normally spend free August afternoons taking a dip in Spring Creek or fishing for bass with crawdads [crayfish], but this month the swimming holes have been deserted and the fishing poles have been tucked into closets.

The slaying of three Girl Scouts near here on June 13 frightened this sleepy community of 1,019 persons. Visitors are met with cold stares. For the first time in their lives, residents bolt their doors at night and keep loaded guns nearby.

The situation has intensified the underlying hostility between some whites and Indians and has included such elements as murder clues hidden in secret caves, a volunteer posse in pick-up trucks equipped with civilian-band radio and a manhunt by jungle-trained Vietnam veterans.

The bodies of Michelle Guse, 9, Lori Farmer, 8, and Doris Milner, 10, all of the Tulsa area, were discovered at dawn June 13 outside their tent at Camp Scott, about a mile from here. They had been sleeping in one of the few tents without an adult counselor when they were attacked on the first night of a two-week campout.

Dragged from their cots, they were sexually molested and beaten. Two died from the blows, the other was strangled.

Three days after the slayings, trained tracking dogs were flown here.

They led detectives to a small cave, about a mile from the death scene. Inside, the officials found empty food cans and two tattered photographs. The authorities considered the pictures their first real clues.

Newspapers printed the photographs, showing three women, across the top of their front pages. The captions read: "Who are these people?" Within 24 hours, telephone callers had identified the three as guests at the 1969 wedding of a prison employee's daughter.

A prison trusty named Gene Hart, who worked as darkroom assistant at the prison, had attended that wedding, and the authorities believe the pictures belonged to him.

"He's got to be our man," Sheriff Glen Weaver of Mayes County said.

Hart, 33, a Cherokee Indian, was serving a 10-year sentence for the kidnapping and rape of a pregnant Tulsa woman when the wedding was held. He was paroled in 1969 but was arrested again months later on a burglary charge. Hart escaped from Sheriff Weaver's jail at Pryor, Okla., in 1973 while awaiting a court hearing.

"I knew he had returned to this area," Sheriff Weaver says. "People would call us and say they had seen him."

Sheriff Weaver contends that Hart, whom he calls an "expert backwoodsman," had been living with his mother, Ella Mae Buckskin, about a mile from Camp Scott.

After finding the photographs, the authorities filed three charges of murder against Hart. A few minutes after announcing the charges, Sheriff Weaver jumped into his squad car and raced from the camp. A farmer had seen a man matching Hart's description hiding in a cave.

It was almost dusk so the sheriff asked for volunteers to seal off a four-mile area where Hart was believed hiding.

More than 200 lawmen and 400 farmers, teen-agers and businessmen responded. Some of the volunteers were armed. Others were drunk and were sent home, and six were charged with possession of marijuana.

By early morning, many of the volunteers had deserted their posts, breaking the human chain surrounding the forest. A helicopter equipped with a heat-sensing device was flown in, but it found no one.

The sheriff then announced a $5,000-reward for Hart, no questions asked.

Little happened until July 30, when tracking dogs stumbled upon another small cave about a mile from the slayings. Written on the wall of the cave in black ink was a taunting message, "The killer was here. Bye-bye fools 88-6-17."

The coffee-cup critics down at the local drugstore laughed when Sheriff Weaver said that he believed the killer had written the message. But Sheriff Weaver is confident. "It's just like someone signing a painting," he said.

Then bounty hunters swarmed in.

The "spooks," a group of Vietnam veterans, announced they would capture Hart in 24 hours. Tom Kite, the group's leader, explained that the seven former jungle fighters planned to set up ambush positions. "We'll get him coming or going by us instead of trying to search for him," Mr. Kite contended.

The "spooks" left—unsuccessful—after 24 hours. Some of them were covered with as many as 75 ticks.

Members of the American Indian Movement were furious about the jungle fighters. A spokesman, Ben Hyatt, called the investigation a "circus," and warned that the Indians might bring in warriors to protest.

Hart's mother, Mrs. Buckskin, asked for the movement's help. She said she had been threatened with death if she did not reveal where her son was hiding.

"The police is watching me everywhere I go," said Mrs. Buckskin, 51. "They follow me into the store and ask me why I buy chewing tobacco. 'Is it for him?' they say, and I say, 'No, it's for me,' then I take a bite and spit a gulp of it at them." She says that she has not seen her son since 1973.

Mr. Hyatt says that national AIM leaders are ready to move into town if more bounty hunters show up, adding:

"Someone is going to shoot someone else around here and we don't want the dead person to be an Indian."

Striking Miners Agree to Return To Work in U.S.

CHARLESTON, W.Va., Aug. 23 (NYT).—A wildcat strike by union coal miners that erupted eight weeks ago appeared to have collapsed here yesterday after a tumultuous meeting of miners with the United Mine Workers international executive board.

Local union officials and rank-and-file miners leaving the day-long closed session with the UMW president Arnold Miller and union leaders said that they were returning to work for 60 days in response to a resolution passed unanimously by the 24-man board. The miners had been protesting cutbacks in their medical benefits by the UMW Health and Retirement Fund.

Miners said that, according to the resolution, if their grievances were not settled within the 60-day period, Mr. Miller would terminate the contract with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. Mr. Miller has already notified the association that the current agreement would terminate Dec. 6.

Unless the industry-financed benefits have been restored in 60 days, "there will probably be a nationwide strike," said Jack Perry, president of District 17, the union's largest and most troubled district and the center of the strike.

Concorde Link To N.Y. Planned: In a Beechcraft

PARIS, Aug. 23 (AFP) (IHT).—Air France will begin offering its Concorde passengers tomorrow a direct connection to New York on its flights from Paris to Washington, the airline has announced.

On their arrival at Dulles International Airport in Washington, the Concorde passengers will be flown by a Beechcraft 99 of the U.S. company Colgan Airways to LaGuardia Airport in New York. The flight will take about an hour.

Colgan Airways will also operate a return shuttle to Washington on a daily basis. Air France estimates that the entire flight time from Paris to New York by means of the shuttle will be a little less than six hours.

U.S. Confirms ABM Review

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—The United States had agreed to a Soviet request for a review of a 1972 treaty covering the deployment of antiballistic missiles, a White House official said yesterday.

The treaty contained provisions for a review every five years, he said. But no datte had yet been set for the meeting.

The treaty remains in force until superseded or until one side formally withdraws from it. The official said there was no question of either side wanting to withdraw.

U.K. Paper to Reappear

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—The Financial Times will appear tomorrow for the first time since Aug. 4 following the settlement of a pay dispute with its compositors, a joint management-union statement said.

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U.S. Energy Snake Bites Its Tail

Legislation as complex and voluminous as the administration's energy bill is certain to have unexpected effects. One cautionary example came to light this month after the Clean Air Act was passed. Taken together, these two pieces of legislation have an interesting joint effect. The Clean Air Act requires utilities to build scrubbers into coal-fired generating plants and to cleanse the exhaust gases on their way out into the atmosphere. It's an altogether laudable purpose but, like most kinds of environmental protection, it's expensive. It raises the cost of generating electricity with coal.

One major purpose of the energy bill is, of course, to discourage utilities from using imported oil and, instead, push them toward greater use of coal. But coal-fired energy generation is already more expensive than nuclear power and adding the scrubber requirement widens that differential even further. Instead of pushing toward greater use of coal, economics now pushes toward greater use of nuclear reactors.

* * *

But a great cloud of uncertainties surrounds nuclear power. Utilities do not know what the future licensing requirements are going to be. The Carter administration wants to revise them. But that bill is still in the talking stage, and enactment is far away. For the utilities, the effect is to create a powerful incentive to postpone decisions on the giant base-load plants. Demand for electricity has been rising rapidly this year. What if the power companies get caught short, with inadequate generating capacity?

The only quick fix is a light turbine generator that runs on heating oil. The actual effect of all the current legislation may well be to increase the amount of oil burned to generate electricity in the early 1980s. Once again the snake has bitten its own tail. The tail is a very long one and, as the snake has rather plaintively pointed out on previous occasions, keeping track of it is extremely difficult. But the bite is painful and, as the doctors say, if neglected could be dangerous.

* * *

A real dilemma confronts Congress. It knows that it is trying to do too much at once, but there is no way to break the subject into pieces. To enact the energy bill with its emphasis on coal would be intolerable without the protection of the Clean Air Act. As for the nuclear-licensing procedures, uncertainty over future rules is no doubt better than trying to stick with the present ones and the endless paralyzing review that they invite.

The energy bill is now halfway through Congress, and it's likely to be passed before the end of the year. The nature of the process suggests that it will become more complicated, rather than less, as it moves through the Senate. Its full meaning will not be apparent until well after it has gone into effect. This year's bill will have to be followed every year or two by further energy bills—strengthening, refining and correcting—if the country is to come out anywhere near the goals that President Carter has set for 1985.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Breaking the Ice

The Soviet announcement the other day that its nuclear icebreaker Arktika had become the first surface ship to reach the North Pole confirms, yet again, how rapidly man is conquering the inaccessible places on the planet. The question, yet again, is whether man's capacities in the political, legal and economic arenas can keep pace

A 1959 treaty in effect made the Antarctic a world commons for scientists: The nations concerned agreed not to press their territorial claims, some of them overlapping, during the life of the treaty. Future ownership and exploitation for other than scientific ends were deliberately left vague.

Since 1959, major changes have taken place. The Antarctic has become increasingly accessible: there are now even some tourist trips. There are strong indications of significant mineral resources. Soviet geologists, for example, claim to have found a mountain of high grade iron ore. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates that the continental shelf of Antarctica may hold as much as 45 billion barrels of oil and 115 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. If Alaska's North Slope can be made to yield oil, why not Antarctica? It is none too early to reopen our thinking on the still vague questions of ownership and exploitation.

Somewhat similar issues have arisen in recent years at international conferences, aimed at creating a law of the sea. The developing nations would like the seabed's resources made the patrimony of all humanity so that they can benefit from their exploitation. The developed nations want incentives and rewards for making the investment and doing the actual work of harvesting the seabed's riches. Any effort to work out agreements for the exploitation of the Antarctic is likely to run into the same rivalry—complicated by the fact that certain nations, Chile, Argentina and others, have claims to specific parts of the Antarctic.

The Arktika may have broken new physical ice; the political ice of the Antarctic still lies ahead, cold and treacherous.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Colonel's Escape

The escape of the SS colonel from his hospital bed in Rome last week has its grotesque aspects. His wife, described as "robust," apparently carted him out in a large piece of luggage. How she then got him across at least two international borders, on their way back to West Germany, has yet to be explained. Inevitably it raises ugly questions of collusion. West German officials immediately noted that, whether the colonel had entered the country illegally or not, he would not be returned to Rome because West German law does not permit extradition.

The case is a lens through which you can perceive a good deal about the present state of Western Europe. It needs to be said, most emphatically, that it does not imply any lingering sympathy within the West German government for Nazis. For three decades, with great moral stamina and notable success, the West Germans have prosecuted the endless lists of war crimes and criminals. On that central issue there has never been any wavering. The present incident appears only to reflect the lesser failing of sentimentality.

The colonel is an old man, dying of stomach cancer. Why keep him in jail? Why not let him go home to die in peace? Similar questions have been asked, and not only by West Germans, in behalf of other aging war criminals over the years.

* * *

But the crime was in Italy, and the question of clemency was up to the Italians. A year ago an Italian court moved in that direction, but the public response was a wave of street demonstrations that forced a reversal. Would you call the Italians vindictive? Consider who the colonel was and what he had done.

His name was Herbert Kappler, and he was the SS commander in Rome in early 1944 as the Allied armies closed on the city and the Italian partisans harried the Germans from the rear. In one attack, partisans killed 33 German soldiers. Col. Kappler seized 335 Italians at random, most of them civilians, and executed them. The shooting of civilian hostages is an unspeakable practice. For the SS, it was a routine method of government. There are certain crimes in which civilized people do not let bygones be bygones. There is a duty to remember. If a man murders 335 hostages—a man, moreover, who is neither deranged nor stupid—what is the proper sentence? War is an extenuating circumstance, but extenuation does not reach as far as the Roman caves where those hostages died.

* * *

For Italians, Col. Kappler's escape is doubly enraging because it suggests official incompetence in holding the prisoner and national impotence in seeking his return. The effect on relations between the two countries was predictable. A meeting scheduled between the heads of the two governments was precipitately canceled to avoid making bad matters worse.

As for Col. Kappler, he appears to be a man destined to leave a trail of damage for his country, one way or another, as long as he draws breath.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

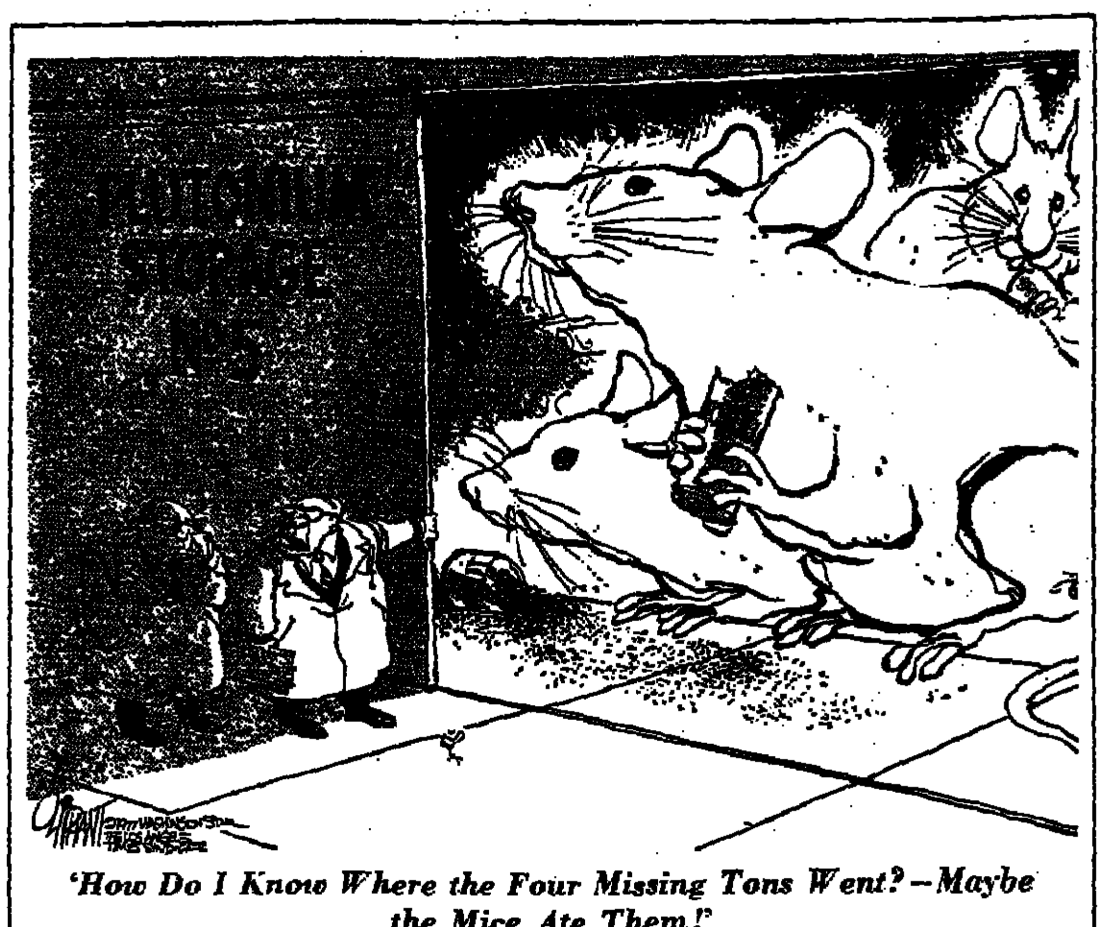
August 24, 1902

NEW YORK — President Theodore Roosevelt started on his tour through the New England States yesterday. He arrived at New Haven aboard the naval yacht Sylph, and received an enthusiastic welcome. Great crowds filled the leading thoroughfares and there was a plentiful display of bunting and most of the public buildings and stores were closed. In the afternoon he left for Hartford, where he made his first campaign speech, touching on the Cuba, China and Panama Canal issues.

Fifty Years Ago

August 24, 1927

BOSTON—Going to their death with much of the drama that has pictured their fight over seven years for life and protesting their innocence to the last, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were electrocuted in the Charlestown prison death house shortly after midnight this morning. Both of them died bravely. They proclaimed their innocence to the very last moment. Vanzetti forgave his prosecutors and Sacco on approaching the death chair cried, "Long live anarchy!"



'How Do I Know Where the Four Missing Tons Went?—Maybe the Mice Ate Them!'

Peking's New Power Struggle

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—The most important question facing the new Chinese leadership at its recent party congress has not been resolved. It is therefore clear that the struggle over the direction China must take in its development, a struggle which has been fought in many guises and on many issues throughout Mao's reign, will go on.

The main issue now is whether the military are to be allowed to grab the lion's share of the nation's resources in order to build a powerful war machine, on the supposed grounds that war with the Soviet Union is imminent. If they win the argument, one result of the huge arms buildup could be to increase the tension between the Soviet Union and China to the point at which a jumpy Kremlin, now engaged in its own succession struggle, might decide to intervene militarily before the threat becomes too real.

A debate on some such action has been in progress in the Kremlin for a long time, and in the late 1960s Moscow even hinted to the United States that the two should act together on the matter before China plunges the world into a nuclear war. But the China hawks in the Kremlin have always lost the argument in the past, because China's army, for all its great strength in numbers, did not have the modern arms to make it a serious military threat. For all its fighting talk, it was a defensive army, incapable of successful aggressive action against the Soviet Union.

Food Issue

The other side of this question is whether the funds the Chinese military are demanding are to go first of all to develop the country economically. If Chinese agriculture does not get the resources it needs so badly, the country's population may soon outstrip the food production of a land that has been farmed more intensively for many centuries than any other. And if China's industry does not get the resources with which to build the new production machinery that would bring it rapidly into the modern world, the country will begin to come apart at its seams, and will be forced asunder by the pressures and the needs of a population which is not far short of becoming 1 billion, and still growing.

The signs of the debate on this question which have appeared between the lines of the Chinese press since the death of Mao seemed to suggest that the argument might be resolved at the party congress. But the speech by the party's new leader, Hua Kuo-feng, evaded the issue and studiously avoided any of the sharper and more clear-cut formulas on the subject which have come up during the debate. He mentioned, but without any undue emphasis, the new ritual formula calling for the modernization of both industry and defense, in an obvious effort to play down the whole issue, or to temporize while the policy struggle goes on.

Some observers believe they can detect a victory for the military faction, or at least an important role for it, in the composition of the new Politburo, which has nine more or less full-time military members out of a total of 23, but this is a questionable interpretation. It is the five-member inner core of the Politburo—a new "Gang of Five" if ever there was one—that holds the real power, and here the influence of the military is by no means overwhelming. The No. 2 man in order of precedence, Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, is certainly the most important member after Hua Kuo-feng, and is indeed largely responsible for Hua's survival as party chairman, having swung the army's military support behind him.

But the venerable marshal is, at 80, hardly likely or able to take an effective part in the kind of close infighting by which power struggles in the Chinese leadership are usually decided. The No. 3 man, Teng Hsiao-ping, overthrown by the "Gang of Four," and only now fully restored to power, after much delay, has regained his title of chief of staff, but he is primarily a political administrator. He got himself appointed chief of staff in the first place as a political ploy designed to secure the army's support in his bid for power, when he was being groomed for the succession to Mao. But his primary interest is in economic development, and he has given a number of indications that he regards it as the most important item on China's agenda, while at the same time paying lip service to the army's demands.

The No. 4 man, Li Hsien-nien, is the senior deputy premier in charge of economic planning, and his institutional commitment to economic development is certainly greater than to a crash arms drive. The No. 5 man, Gen. Wang Tung-hsing, is an army man only in the sense that he was commander of the Mao bodyguard who, at the decisive moment in the struggle that followed Mao's death, threw his weight behind Hua and provided the men who arrested Mao's widow and the rest of the "Gang of Four," as well as their key followers. But he is not a military leader of any consequence.

The military weight of the "Gang of Five" is thus somewhat less than appearances suggest, and this is also true of the larger Politburo, some of whose military members are old, not to say decrepit. They are made in the old mould of Chinese military leaders, who are primarily party men. Their divided loyalties have been evident in the past and are likely to pull them in different directions in any future showdown.

But while the influence of the army faction favoring a rapid arms buildup is not decisive at present, as is clear from the leadership's failure to resolve the debate over the allocation of resources, it could still play a crucial role in the struggle for power now under way. Even within the "Gang of Five" there is obviously a good deal of tension between the two most powerful members, for Hua Kuo-feng has been largely responsible for delaying Teng Hsiao-ping's full return to power, just as he had earlier been partly responsible for Teng's ouster, at the time of the Peking riots last year.

There is also potential tension between Hua and Wang Tung-hsing, who provided the muscle for the defeat of the "Gang of Four." His services then, and his elevation now, are comparable to those of Alexander Shelepin, who swung the Soviet security police behind Mr. Brezhnev in his bid to oust Khrushchev—and then went on to become Brezhnev's most serious rival. Because Hua and Wang are the youngest members of the top leadership, the struggle for the long-term succession would have to be fought out between them.

If this is preceded by a struggle between Hua and Teng Hsiao-ping, then Wang is likely to give his support to Teng in order to weaken his more dangerous rival. This is the way power struggles and policy debates have always interacted with each other in Communist leadership groups, and there is no reason to suppose that the whole system has suddenly been changed by the death of Mao.

And Teng Hsiao-ping, who has given some early signs of looking for an accommodation with Moscow, may now be responsible for the comparatively conciliatory tone of Hua's invitation to the Soviet Union to restore normal relations with China. If this materializes, then the pressure on the Peking Politburo to proceed with a rapid arms buildup could be defeated more easily by the faction which favors all-out economic development. The struggle on the arms issue is closely linked with the debate on how Peking should proceed with the Soviet Union—and, by the same token, with the United States.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Anthony Sampson
From London:

But what has inflamed the political atmosphere has be[en] the outbreak of violent battles in colored areas, giving the National Front unprecedented publicity.

LONDON—For the last two weeks political argument in Britain has been dominated by battles between rightist and leftist extremists, almost as if we were back in the 1930s. First the fighting in the London suburb of Lewisham, where scores of policemen were injured. Then fighting in Ladywood, outside of Birmingham, which held a by-election last week. And next weekend more trouble is expected in Notting Hill Gate, near the center of London, when the West Indians hold an annual carnival which has become an occasion for demonstrations from both sides.

The chief cause of concern has been the rightist National Front party, who have been organizing provocative marches in immigrant areas, to stir up support from white followers. And certainly the National Front is an alarming phenomenon—a blatantly racist party, with crude leadership, which has achieved growing working-class support, particularly among the young unemployed who blame immigrants for many of their problems.

Not a Challenge

The National Front does not so far present a serious national political challenge. They have little prospect of returning a member to Parliament (unless—dread the thought—Britain chooses proportional representation); and at last week's by-election at Ladywood where nearly half the population is colored, they got only 6 per cent of the votes; or, as they prefer to put it, 11 per cent of the white votes.

But what has inflamed the political atmosphere has been the outbreak of violent battles in colored areas, which has given the National Front unprecedented publicity; and the new element is not so much the rightist following, as the emergence of determined and violent opponents, in the shape of a Trotskyist faction, the Socialist Workers party.

The Socialist Workers have quite suddenly entered the limelight. Their membership, though it has doubled in a year, is still tiny—4,500. Their electoral record is unimpressive: At Ladywood they gained only 1 per cent of the vote. But they have attracted disproportionate publicity by adopting publicly provocative tactics: both towards rightist demonstrations, and towards the police. And they have set themselves up as the counterdemonstrators on the side of the immigrants against the attacks from the National Front.

Never Easy

The seriousness of Trotskyites is never easy to assess; their pursuit of intellectual purity, and their patient waiting for world revolution, so often provide the excuse for all kinds of fantasy and unattainable ideals. The British Trotskyists remain primarily groups of theoretical intellectuals and their egghead rhetoric has little appeal t[o] workers. (Two months ago, they held a special meetin[g] members of the biggest t[...] union in the Isle of Ma[n] celebrate the rejection of [...] restraint, only five people[...] cluding myself—turned u[p] listen to their intricate anal[...]

But in the National Front [...] have now found the kin[d] simple enemy that they lon[g] evoking all the mythology o[f] 1930s. The marches provid[e] opportunity for public vio[...] for which both sides crave, [...] all the added excitement of [...] vision cameras to record it.

The argument about wh[...] or not to ban these demon[...] tions is now raging bitterly[...] tween politicians. On the [...] hand the dangers are evi[...] Many of the National [...] slogans and tactics are calc[...] to incite racial conflict; [...] many of the Trotskyites a[...] concerned with provoking [...] police as with fighting [...] marchers.

(It is a favorite theory of [...] ist extremists, that the state [...] be provoked into showing [...] in its pure fascist colors; [...] if they provoke far enough [...] can never make it appear [...] true.)

Moreover, these publi[c] battles are likely to worsen [...] position of the immigrants [...] whose cause the left are sup[...] to be fighting. The Soc[...] Workers claim that 10 per [...] of their membership is black[...] there is little sign that [...] interventions are welcome[...] the majority of the black [...] munities. The Socialist Wo[...] are providing the best po[...] recruitment propaganda to [...] enemies, by providing a fo[...] them; and in the last 10[...] the National Front have [...] publicity which they would [...] otherwise have achieved.

Explosive

On the other hand, the [...] tional British argument [...] freedom of speech remain [...] ful: The more that unp[...] views are suppressed, the [...] explosive they become, [...] martyrs of people who [...] otherwise be boring.

It is a difficult dilem[ma] [...] the home secretary and the [...] commissioner, who ha[...] decide. But the solut[ion] [...] believe, lies not in [...] marches, but in much [...] regulation—both against [...] slogans, and against de[...] provocation. The distinct[ion] [...] tween freedom of spee[ch] [...] fomenting disorder is o[...] the law has to make cle[...] is to protect the rights of [...] ities.

And the immigrants the[...] have been put in the [...] position by the demons[...] supposedly on their beh[alf] [...] volved by both sides [...] pretext for violence, w[...] that most of them want [...] allowed to work out th[...] place in the community.

Twixt Xenophon and Schlesinger

By C.L. Sulzberger

VAN, Turkey.—Turkey's equivalent of James Schlesinger, newest U.S. Cabinet secretary, is Kamran Inan, 47, the minister of energy, and rising star of Premier Suleyman Demirel's Justice party which dominates the present government.

Nevertheless, Inan differs notably from Schlesinger. He is a Sunni Moslem Kurd boasting direct descent from the Prophet Mohammed. He bears the hereditary Islamic title of Gaus of which, he says, only two others exist in contemporary Islam. His grandfather was awarded the rank of pasha by the Ottoman sultan. His father was commanding general of all guerrilla forces fighting the Russians along the Caucasus in World War I.

After his native estate at Hizan in the neighboring province of Bitlis was burned by invading Czarist troops and after having lost one eye for his patriotic efforts, the general joined Kemal Ataturk's revolution. This ousted the sultan, abolished the Moslem caliphate and created the Turkish Republic.

Vigorous Kurds

Inan is a striking example of what the vigorous Kurdish people can produce. A thin-faced man with a nose like a scimitar, he studied at both Ankara and Geneva Universities, received a doctorate in law from the latter, married a French-Swiss girl and became a diplomat.

Inan joined the Turkish diplomatic service in 1955 and served in his country's embassy to NATO, in Italy and in the NATO international staff before resigning to enter politics. He speaks fluent English, French and Italian plus his native Turkish and Kurdish which, although not taught in this country's schools, is handed on from parents to children.

Four years ago he was elected to the Senate from Bitlis Province across broad Lake Van from this town. He soon became head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a post he retains under the prevailing Turkish system. He had joined the Justice party primarily because it was the lineal descendant of the Democrat party of Adnan Menderes, ousted and executed by a military coup in 1960. Inan's father was a Menderes Democrat.

The minister has a shrewd, cultivated mind and no lack of self-confidence. He acknowledges the rule: "Never fix limits on your abilities. That is a negation of yourself."

Many Turkish Kurds have risen to great eminence, including the late President Inonu. The present President Koroturk and the army chief, Gen. Sancar, are said to be Kurds. It is plain that the fact of Inan's Kurdishness is no hindrance to his career. After all, Kurds like to remember, the famous medieval hero Saladin was Kurdish.

The Kurds are among the most ancient peoples to have lived in one area without moving. Twenty-five centuries ago, when Xenophon's 10,000 Greek mercenaries fought their way northward from present-day Iraq, they had to hack a path through these hostile Kurds whom they knew as "Kardouchoi" and noted they "gave no signs at all of friendly feeling."

There are various population estimates on Kurds. A conservative figure is said to be 2.5 million Kurds in Turkey, 1.2 million in Iraq, 1.4 million in Iran and some tens of thousands in Syria and the Soviet Union.

They all dwell in adjacent mountainous areas, are notably tough and durable, and have also often been mistrusted by the lands where they live because of occasional flaring nationalism.

In Turkey, such movements are frowned upon. The Ottoman Empire liked to fancy itself a "commonwealth" of differing nations and the Kurds were given such status. However, the republic officially simply regards them as Turkish citizens. It encourages the phrase "mountain Turks" to describe them.

Kiss His Hand

Inan's family members are called "Seyyets" locally, meaning direct descendants of Mohammed's son, Hussein. Despite his urbane modernity, on the rare occasions he visits his political base of Bitlis, the inhabitants kiss his hand, a procedure the European-minded minister a[...] he can do so without [...]

Turkey's Kurds, who [...] after all these eons to in[...] mountainous, often lun[ar] [...] scape, are in a sense s[...] between Xenophon and t[...] Their language is widel[y] [...] but legally discourage[d] [...] don't yet have sufficient [...] or teachers. And they ar[e] [...] from other Kurds in forei[gn] [...]

Yet, if the country f[...] to represent vestigial p[...] the human yeast they [...] (like Inonu and Inan) [...] the future. Inan's task i[...] tiply Turkey's oil well[s] [...] triple hydroelectric po[...] make this land self-suff[...] energy, in order to be [...] Turks. Can this mira[cle] [...] in a land that never eve[r] [...] enced an industrial re[...] The Kurds, among oth[...] the answer.

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هكذا منه الأصل

Shuffles Cabinet

...tania Belatedly Gives ...rio Fight Top Priority

By Jonathan C. Randal

...HOTT, Maurita- ...WP).—The Mauri- ...ent reluctantly has ...l forces top priority ...nition that it will ...battle against Al- ...guerrillas.

...government re- ...this month, Pres- ...Ould Daddah put ...of staff in com- ...national defense. ...ost had been ad- ...a civilian govern- ...also entrusted ...security.

...President's hand ...assing propaganda ...-and-run raids by ...e Polisario Front. ...Mauritania carved ...Spanish Sahara ...e front refused to ...eement.

...on that the guer- ...oncentrating their ...inst Mauritania— ...s richer, stronger ...fended Moroccan ...y prompted the ...ision.

...is Feared

...resisted the move ...is sprawling, arid ...lated country ...vulnerable to a ...ver, as has hap- ...ny other African

...was caught un- ...mned, outmanned ...ered—by the Poli- ...in 1975. Even ...a is struggling to ...mated 10,000 to ...s who have since ...y's ranks.

...onvinced was ...lah that he did ...ong military es- ...t during the last ...d cut back the ...to little more ...

...the poorly or- ...tanian Army has ...of finding a mili- ...for stopping the ...The well-equip- ...force has had ...well.

...dah was reported ...ast month when ...aged the second ...hs on his capital, ...n Gabon attend- ...summit confer- ...rillas, local resi- ...struck on a Sun- ...the gendarmerie ...res assigned to ...in the south of ...ending the wed- ...y officer.

...Mine

...ation, combined ...attacks in May ...y on Zouerate— ...iron mine that ...n 70 and 80 per ...ountry's foreign- ...gs—pushed Mau- ...and further to- ...n with Morocco. ...ack in May, the ...fense pact. Then ...ttack, 600 Moroc- ...rans of Morocco's ...ention in March ...e up the regime ...obutu Sese Seko ...protect the mine. ...was resented by ...nians—including ...my—and in fact ...the Polisario's ...to date. Mauri- ...ot forgotten that ...d their country ...ater Morocco for ...ving Mauritanian ...1960.

...ent's determina- ...one-third of the ...Sahara—and per- ...nads—has never ...thusiasm among ...black population ...egal River Valley ...the country. For ...cans got the eco- ...sting two-thirds ...Spanish colony—

especially rich phosphate deposits—and in any case they have no great wish to fight a war to win territory that is desert populated by Moorish nomads.

Nor has the country's youth—traditionally a radical force, which pressured the regime into nationalization of the mining industries and the creation of an independent currency—completely accepted the wisdom of denying the Polisario Front's self-determination demands.

The Polisario guerrillas, enjoying the advantage of surprise, a haven in Algeria and at least some latent complicity among the nomads of Mauritania, also have cashed in on the fact that they correspond to a nomadic ideal.

"People here admire them," a diplomat said, "for their physical endurance, their courage and their audacity—all nomadic virtues—even if the guerrillas are considered to be misguided brothers led astray by the Algerians."

Nevertheless, the recent claims of Aini Sayed, the Polisario representative in Europe, seem exaggerated. He said Mauritania "offers the pathetic spectacle of a country coming apart at the seams."

In fact, the President has demonstrated considerable political skill. He is in the process of consulting with the unions, the women's organization and the youth group. He has allowed them to speak their minds—on the condition that they back the government on the Sahara question.

Several years ago, Mr. Ould Daddah wisely released his leftist political prisoners, incorporated the opposition into his government and adopted their radical anti-Western policies. Now he has put trusted friends in the key internal security and information posts.

The government reshuffle, advertised as a blow for "efficiency and austerity" since it did away with 11 of 28 portfolios, also satisfied critics who insisted that the government was not taking the war seriously enough.

Economically, there is serious inflation, but Mauritania's quarrel with Algeria has prompted an unprecedented flow of funds from oil-producing states into the country. Western diplomats estimate that, with Saudi Arabia in the lead, Middle East investments have amounted to $300 million since 1973, with between $100 million and $200 million accounted for last year and a similar sum projected for this year.

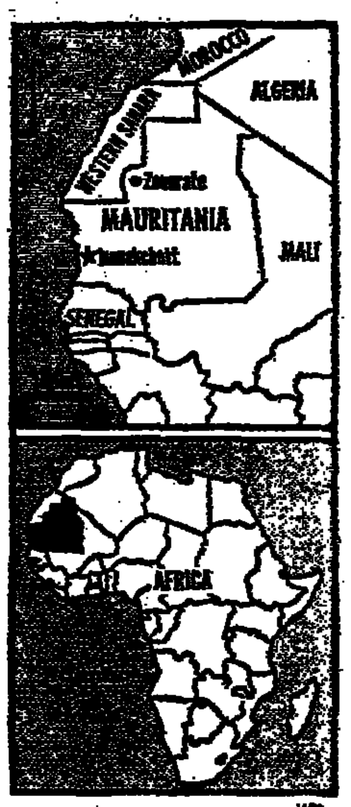
Saudi Arabia is widely believed to be paying for all the military expenditures, which increased by 120 per cent in the last year and now account for 32 per cent of the budget, once heavily oriented toward education and economic development.

But beyond such considerations lies the realization that Mauritania's fate depends on a settlement between King Hassan II of Morocco and President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria.

"We are but pawns," a Mauritanian businessman said, "who with the end of colonial rule in the desert have been sucked back into our traditional habits of fighting among ourselves. We will be the real losers—the government followers and the Polisario guerrillas—for we are all one family and, unless we are lucky, even when the Moroccans and Algerians have come to some compromise we will continue killing each other in blood feuds to avenge the honor of the dead."

Keystone.

Moktar Ould Daddah



WP.

Claims by Polisario

ALGIERS, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Polisario guerrillas have claimed to have killed at least 44 Mauritanian and Moroccan soldiers last week in raids on the two countries' territories, according to a Polisario Front communiqué carried by the Algerian news agency APS.

In Nouakchott Saturday, sources said about 30 Polisario guerrillas and 18 Mauritanian soldiers were killed in two clashes in north and central Mauritania last week.

Six Reported in Good Health

PARIS, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said yesterday that six French nationals abducted during a Polisario guerrilla raid on Zouerate last May were in good health.

Mr. de Guiringaud told the France-Inter radio station that, according to Algerian sources, the five men and a woman were well.

Flea Markets Sell Variety ...ds, Use Capitalist Methods

..., Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Five days a week, Mikhail ...laboratory assistant, but on weekends he shows ...make a fast ruble as easily as any salesman

...19, plies his legal trade at the *Barakholky*, the ...markets. His methods may be dubious but his ...be the envy of any businessman.

...nt some T-shirts at three rubles ($4.80), stencilled ...mark of a West German firm, sealed them in ...nd sold them at 10 to 15 rubles ($14.00 to $20.50) ...guessed," he said.

...s of people all over the Soviet Union flock to the ...at weekends. They may be no more than a patch ...reached through a hole in the wall—like the one ...Begovaya Street.

...brand of jeans fetches up to $260 and even the ...variety can change hands at $156 a pair.

...tern favorites are pop records, cigarettes, shampoo, ...brellas, soappowder, detective novels and mascara. ...cials, engineers and others often steal materials ...d sell them for good prices.

...a market has become almost an official selling ...en goods, but the authorities of the town prefer ...her way," the Labor newspaper Trud complained. ...al possessions is legal, but "speculation" is pun-...gh hard to prove.

...still risks. Black marketeers have to run the ...omsomol (Young Communist League) activists and ...cientious policeman. For people like Mikhail it ...game. "If you don't take a chance you'll have ...your dinner," he said.

PARIS FILMS

Keeping a Jump Ahead Of the Headlines

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 23 (IHT).—It is the habit of life to imitate art, as Wilde pointed out, but nowadays reality has taken on such sensational aspects that melodrama is hard pressed to keep a jump ahead of the headlines.

"Black Sunday" (at the Marignan and the Cluny Palace in English) is an intense, thrilling spectacle, the catastrophe epic in full regalia, adroitly manipulated, taut with threatening danger and sufficiently within the realm of possibility to be chilling.

The scenario is based on a novel by Thomas Harris that was obviously inspired by the massacre at the Munich Olympics. Here we have the imagined next move of the Black Septemberists, a plan for an aerial attack on a Florida football stadium during a match attended by 80,000 fans and the president of the United States. Director John Frankenheimer relates the events leading up to the climax and the climax itself with consummate cinematic skill. There is a time-bomb tick to the proceedings that retains suspense throughout. The film is of large proportions and runs for over two hours, but there is never a dull moment.

It begins in a relatively minor key in the back streets of battle-scarred Beirut where the plot is hatched. An Israeli irregular raiding the headquarters of his enemies happens on evidence that a project for a mass slaughter is afoot, but he is unable at once to piece together the fragments of his information. It is rather by intuition that he comes on the spoor of the far-flung activities and takes preventive measures.

A Palestinian girl terrorist has lured a demented ex-U.S. Army flier, a psychopathic Vietnam war veteran, into the conspiracy to pilot the death-dealing plane over the football stadium. The details of the intrigues and counter-intrigues have been staged in an enthralling manner and the crowd sequences at the stadium have been impressively managed.

Robert Shaw, always an excellent actor, is the ruthless Israeli investigator and Bruce Dern, the gangling fortune hunter of Hitchcock's "Family Plot," is properly sinister as the deranged war hero, while Marthe Keller is plausible as the Palestinian avenger, at least pictorially, but her Swiss-German accent, despite the explanation of her ancestry, is slightly disconcerting.

* * *

The Western has grown more solemn over the years. It still retains some of its traditional elements: gunfights, horse patrols, fearless sheriffs and frontier schoolmarms from the East who teach the rowdy ranchers their letters and table manners. Yet the circus charisma has faded, something of its brave, happy Wild West-show gumption is gone.

John Wayne's latest, "The Shootist" (at the Gaumont Champs-Elysées, the Gaumont Rive Gauche and the Hautefeuille in English) is in a melancholy vein. It concerns an aging cowboy with a terminal illness. He is a cowboy who has strayed from the good-guy fold to support himself as a paid assassin. The blood of many men is on his hands and because his notorious past is known he is not welcome when he takes up residence in Carson City, Nevada, in 1901.

Marthe Keller plays Palestinian guerrilla in catastrophe movie "Black Sunday."

A good-natured widow rents him a room in her home and he is soon the idol of her young son. The local medico, Dr. James Stewart, examines him and pronounces that his days are numbered and recommends suicide. However, the hired killer finds another way out.

Lauren Bacall is the sympathetic widow and Ron Howard is her admiring son, while the subsidiary characters are roughnecks, officers of the law, double dealing bartenders, gruff gamblers, resentful cowpunchers and the rest of the customary rabble. Wayne stalks rather wearily through the familiar proceedings. He is completely attuned to his assignment for it is but a slight variation of the role he has been appearing in most of his long career.

He is an imposing screen figure, a headliner, trading again on his well-known and beloved traits. He is certainly not a performer of great range, a versatile actor in any sense, but it is this very unchanging attitude that has brought him his wide popularity. He demonstrates the wisdom of the adage: Never alter a hit.

* * *

"J. M. Martin, Photographe" (at the Biarritz, the Bonaparte and at La Clef) is a Canadian import that was honored at the Cannes Festival last spring for Monique Mercure's portrayal of a provincial housewife of the 1880s, who, weary of staying at home and tending her children, joins her itinerant photographer husband on his travels through the wilds in his lumbering wagon. Their journey and stopovers supply the action, but beneath this roaming there is a secondary theme: that of the couple's rediscovery of one another. Jean Baudin has directed, often at the pace of the horse-drawn vehicle rattling along the rough roads, but his two protagonists have authentic substance. Miss Mercure deserved her Cannes award and Marcel Sabourin as the husband serves her as an effective foil.

* * *

"Dernière Sortie Avant Roissy" (at the Elysées Lincoln, the Quintette and the Gaumont Richelieu) brings us the startling news that life in the Parisian suburbs is often exceedingly tiresome. Is it, one wonders, as tiresome as this pointless report of its dullness? Certainly the theme has been thoroughly worked to death by now—and in some very bad French pictures. It is possible, though extremely difficult, to dramatize dull people, but to simply record their colorless existence is a waste of time and celluloid and in this case some competent actors. This gloomy documentary-style approach to a depressing milieu and its depressing inhabitants, done without even a feeble gesture toward theatricalization, only makes its oppressive material doubly dull.

MUSIC

French Pop Begins to Shake Off the Tyranny of the Word

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT).—French has been too proud to accept the servile role electronic pop music often demands of language. Strangled by tradition and the government broadcasting monopoly, French pop music stagnated in the sixties.

This situation is evolving in the seventies. The instrumental level in Paris is now equal to, if not New York, London. That is, there are a significant number of players who can make any style sound as though it's their own. And they are developing their own with range, taste and commitment. The young singers they accompany are breathing life into the chanson.

But France does not have a powerful pop-music tradition. Rock promoter Assad Debs says: "The French do not really like music. They like talk. They read, go to the cinema. There are hundreds of cinemas in Paris but only something like three jazz clubs [in New York there are 80]. Pop music is important perhaps for students, but it is not really in the culture. They continue to read and see movies after they graduate, but they stop listening to pop music."

The Rolling Stones swing first, sing second. Mick Jagger's lyrics are often barely understandable. What he sings is less important than how it is sung. Jimi Hendrix liked to sing verbal licks, nonsense word-riffs. When the Beatles sang "She came in through the bathroom window," sound was more important than meaning. It is not necessary to understand Portuguese to enjoy the music of Brazilian pop singer Martinho Da Vila. Portuguese swings. The German distillation of the blues-based music that has dominated Western popular music for a generation either ignores words or filters them through phasers so that one can barely tell what language it is (often English). West Indian Reggae appeals to the feet first, then to the head.

French pop singer Jacques Higelin.

French pop appeals to the head first: often only the head. The strength of the chanson is language. Words are the painting, music only the canvas. But as Proust said, language is a "sealed fortress" and, though its popular songs can be extremely poetic and moving, language has sealed France off from Western pop culture.

Serge Gainsbourg is given credit for having shaken the tyranny of meaning. In such hits as "Je t'aime, moi non plus," he used words as sound to communicate sexuality.

"When I first heard Julien Clerc in the late sixties," says recording executive Philippe Constantin, "I was struck by the fresh lyrics. Before that, like most French people who consider themselves 'enlightened,' I listened only to Anglo-American pop music, except for Jacques Brel and Georges Brassens. Traditional French 'yeh-yeh' songs by people like Sheila are totally reactionary. They praise a certain type of possessive love and blind duty to the patrie. They are designed to get the public to school, to work, to the army, and generally to function within society as it exists. After Julien Clerc, people began to sing—also, of course, influenced by Bob Dylan—about alienation, ecology, social injustice and so on."

While new singers like Yves Simon, Rachid Bahri and Gérard Manset use "hipper" words and "hipper" accompaniment, the words remain in front, the music behind. Classic individualism still makes ensemble pop, a group sound, rare in France. They have merely repainted the old model.

Jacques Higelin is one among them capable of creating a revolutionary design.

Higelin, 36, has been around. At 15, he played an Indian in an operetta by Sidney Bechet, who taught him the blues. He's acted in seven movies and was active in variety boulevard theater for awhile. At one point he dropped out and tried communal living. He is neither a great singer nor musician, but he is dramatic, funky, warm and seems to need to do what he does. He will recite some poetry, sing folk songs with an accordion, break into long improvised monologues and close with a stretch of excellent heavy rock.

He has had something of an underground reputation as the man who won't compromise with industry commercialism in order to realize his star potential. But this year the club Campagne Première in Paris was packed for weeks when he played there, and he drew 3,000 people in Grenoble's Palais des Sports.

Ironically, Higelin tends to fall into the French trap of talking too much, but he is also, when he feels like it, capable of swinging by onomatopoeia, and by letting his voice make a fabric with his accompanying musicians, who play together with obvious joy and competence.

The singers and instrumentalists are growing together, aware of their need for each other and ambitious to show the world. Whether the blocked French media and rigidly controlled showbiz apparatus will allow them room is another matter.

Pop critic Jacques Vassal says: "The scene in France is not at all dishonorable. A few years ago it was enough for a singer or group to make a good try for us to go out of our way to encourage them. Then there was no scene. Now we can set as high standards for French pop music as for any other. There has been great progress."

Sebastian Cabot, U.K.-Born Actor, Is Dead at 58

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Actor Sebastian Cabot, 58, died early today after a stroke.

Mr. Cabot, a long-time resident of the Victoria area, was born in London and emigrated to the United States in 1955 with his wife, a son and a daughter. His second daughter was born after he went to the United States.

Mr. Cabot was known for his roles in the television series "Family Affair" and "Checkmate."

His major movies included "Kismet," in 1955, and "Time Machine" in 1960.

In "Family Affair," Mr. Cabot played "French," a tutor, butler and cook to three youngsters and their uncle. The role reflected a period when he worked for British actor Frank Pettingell.

It was then that he became acquainted with the theater and, with the help of friends, got a job with a repertory company.

The portly actor once said "I like to think of myself as a rather dashing figure, like Falstaff. I've weighed 280 pounds since I was about 20 years old, and I like it."

His first stage appearance was in "A Bell for Adano," in 1945. He also appeared in "Crime and Punishment," which starred Peter Ustinov and John Gielgud.

Mr. Cabot made movies in Europe for British companies, including "The Captain's Paradise," "Ivanhoe," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Tony Draws a Horse."

John Hamilton King

MANSFIELD, Conn., Aug. 23 (AP).—John Hamilton King, 77, chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court from 1963 to 1970, died yesterday.

French National Library Extinguishes 'Inferno' Section

By David Zimmerman

PARIS (AP).—After almost two centuries of trying to keep the Marquis de Sade and other authors from tainting public morality, the French National Library has extinguished its "Inferno" section and is allowing anyone with a library card to taste its once-forbidden fruits.

But there has been no rush to peruse the 2,000 largely erotic books. No new entries have been made since 1960 and most of the old ones are so tame by today's standards they would deserve no more than a "purgatory" rating. Many have been sold for years in bookstores or have been made into films.

The change took place quietly at the beginning of the summer after a committee of readers convinced the library's general administrator, Georges le Rider, that the Inferno section, dating from the beginning of the 19th century, was outmoded.

Big libraries all over France have sections labeled "l'Enfer," which is French for inferno or hell and derives from the Biblical concept of the netherworld as a place where the damned are banished.

Until this summer, any of the 15,000 regular card-holders wanting access to the "books of hell" had to get special authorization from the library or prove that their literary or scientific research could be pursued only by going to the shelves of the Inferno.

Each book carried a sticker warning, "for authorized use only," the same badge of shame worn by hundreds of books during the Nazi occupation of France.

At one point there was even talk of burning some of the Inferno's books. But daring personnel grabbed the offending works and hid them in obscure parts of the library, the former palace of Cardinal Mazarin on the Rue de Richelieu. Almost 10 million volumes have been deposited in the library since the beginning of the 16th century.

Among the spiciest items in the Inferno are the first-edition works of the Marquis de Sade, the 18th-century master of sexual cruelty.

Other authors considered too inflammatory and consigned to the Inferno included Denis Diderot, Pierre Louys, Octave Mirbeau, Guillaume Apollinaire, Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, Charles Baudelaire and Gustave Flaubert.

Annoyed by the inclusion of some of his works in the Inferno, Apollinaire compiled a catalogue of the proscribed titles and authors, a widely published volume which ironically has served as a prize to outstanding students in France over the years. Unlike the works it lists, however, the catalogue lacks illustrations.

But with the Inferno section now abolished, the curiosity aroused by the catalogue can easily be satisfied. The big question is whether anyone cares in a world where pornographic movies and magazines are available just around the corner.

Australian Children 'Airlifted'

CANBERRA, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Divorced fathers are smuggling their children out of Australia by flying them from remote airstrips to Southeast Asia and Rhodesia to avoid custody laws, a member of Parliament said here today.

Sen. Ruth Coleman said she had been told by an organization known as FORCE (Father's Organization for Revolutionizing Custody Entitlements) that charter flights with children aboard were leaving deserted landing fields in Western Australia.

Sen. Coleman told the Senate she had received information that a mass airlift of up to 200 children was planned for the end of this year. She said she understood that 20 men had already left Australia with their children, whose mothers "may be unaware that they are out of the country."

"Sophisticated planning has gone into the operation as jobs, accommodation, children's education and entry documents were waiting in overseas countries for the fugitive fathers," she said.

"I have been told that their first stop is Indonesia, as only small aircraft are being used," Sen. Coleman said. "I also understand they are also being welcomed in Rhodesia."

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[illegible]

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD
COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA

Interconnection project of central and southern systems

Bid document 48P-E-2080

Construction of 115 kv transmission lines and substations

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad (ENDE) is executing the construction of the central and south interconnection system which consists of:

—Construction of approximately 153 kms. of 115 kv transmission lines;

—Construction and/or expansion of the following substations: Arocagua, Vinto, Valle Hermoso, Cochabamba, Oruro, Huaynacota and Choquetanga.

An invitation is extended for presentation of proposals for the: "Construction of 115 kv transmission lines and substations."

The above project is being financed with proceeds from loans granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). *Therefore, this invitation for bids will be subject to the* requirements of eligibility of IBRD in agreement with the respective financing contract. Participation in this tender is open to construction companies who *are members of the International Monetary Fund and* Switzerland.

The bid documents 48P-E-2080 covering this tender can be purchased at a cost of Bolivian Pesos 3,500 per set starting from the 22nd of August, 1977, at the following address: Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, Avenida de Las Heroinas No. 4574, Casilla No. 565, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

The interested parties in the above-mentioned tendering are invited *to consult and solicit additional information and examine pertinent* drawings and designs, which are not included in the bid documents, at the offices of ENDE in Cochabamba.

Bids are due by October 24, 1977, 5 p.m., at ENDE offices in Cochabamba, Bolivia.

The contract will be awarded to the offer evaluated most convenient to ENDE.

ENDE reserves the right to reject any tender received that does *not comply with the requirements of the bid documents.*

Cochabamba, August, 1977.

EMPRESA NATIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD
COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA

Interconnection project of central and southern systems

Bid document 48P-E-2079

Construction of 115 kv transmission lines and substations

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad (ENDE) is executing the construction of the central and south interconnection system which consists of:

—Construction of approximately 325 kms. of 115 kv transmission lines;

—Construction and/or expansion of the following substations: Catavi, Ocuri, Potosi, Punutuma, Landaro, Telamayu, Tazna, Sucre, *Pulacayo and Killpani.*

An invitation is extended for presentation of proposals for the: "Construction of 115 kv transmission lines and substations."

The above project is being financed with proceeds from loans granted by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Therefore, *this invitation for bids will be subject to the requirements of eligibility* of IDB in agreement with the respective financing contract. Participation in this tender is open to the construction companies which are established in the following regional countires of IDB: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Tahiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United States and Venezuela.

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Cochabamba, August, 1977.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers A sso... over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Aug. 23, 1977

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

[illegible]

Convertible Bonds

[illegible]

Bondtrade—Index

[illegible]

(Continued on Page

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1977

v-Rate India Loan ›cks Euromarket

By William F. Low

M, Aug. 23 (IHT). sent shockwaves iternational finan- ; by negotiating a ven-year loan at centage point over London Eurodollar

ıonths ago, such a low rate could have been obtained only by prime credit-rated countries such as Britain, France, Sweden or Venezuela.

A number of international bankers express concern that the decline in interest-rate margins attached to syndicated Euroloans has gone too far. One Dutch banker maintains that the market is suffering from "a bout of midsummer madness."

U.S. and European bankers fear that India's dramatic breakthrough will encourage other borrowers from the developing world to seek equally low spreads. There are unconfirmed reports that another Asian borrower is looking for a five-year Eurodollar loan on a spread of just seven-eighths of a point.

Oil-rich Nigeria is expected to make its debut in the syndicated Eurocurrency loan market within the next few weeks. Informed sources claim that the Nigerian authorities are interested in borrowing as much as $700 million. Competition among international banks to win a mandate to manage the loan is strong and as a result the interest-rate margin will be low, certainly under one point.

India's low-margin loan has disturbed the rate structure for other borrowers from the Third World. Mexico currently pays a margin of 1 1/2 points while Brazil must offer lenders a minimum margin of 1 7/8 points. As one West German banker comments: "I don't see why these two countries should not obtain a substantial reduction in the rates they now pay as a result of the Indian deal."

Bankers also suggest that major industrialized and oil-producing nations will demand sharply reduced spreads to maintain the traditional interest-rate differential between them and poorer countries. Using India as a yardstick, some Eurobankers claim that to preserve the yield gap a country like France or Venezuela should now be able to raise a Euroloan that carries a spread of as low as half a point over the interbank rate.

However, most bankers agree that a return to such low margins will make it virtually impossible for lenders to earn a profit on their Euroloans. Says one London banker: "When half-point margins were granted to borrowers in 1973 very few banks made any money. My bank is not keen to see such a situation return."

But international banks are in a difficult position today. Because of stagnant domestic loan demand and general high liquidity, most banks are forced to expand their Eurocurrency lending. The resultant fierce competition to win business has produced a steady decline in interest-rate margins since the beginning of this year.

Falling margins is not the only problem that international banks now face. Loan maturities are lengthening visibly. Borrowers who until recently would have accepted a final term of five years are now demanding seven years duration. And those that could get seven years are now looking for up to 10 years. Several bankers maintain that longer maturities are more damaging than falling spreads.

Trinidad and Tobago in Market

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—A $150-million, seven-year Euroloan to the government of Trinidad and Tobago is currently being syndicated, banking sources said today. The interest is reportedly set at one point above interbank rates for the first three years and 1.125 points for the remaining four years.

›erman ›s Falls ; July

ll Delamaide

g. 23 (AP-DJ).— registered in July onthly trade sur- and exports for fell short of pre- s. However, econ- cause is primarily the lower surplus a major change ın trade.

the Federal Sta- n Wiesbaden, the n July was 1.765 ıe marks, down on DM the previ- i well below the surplus recorded

the month were 9 billion DM, a 18 billion DM in ıtly below 21.366 July, 1976.

at Berliner Han- ıfurter Bank not- major industrial ıany, Hesse and 'estphalia, moved ıool vacations to ıt this year. Thus ıt decline normal- August this year y.

ıation of this de- the current ac- howed a prelimi- 1.3 billion DM in with a surplus of ı in June and a illion DM in July, rent account sets ıts in service and against the trade ıhe July deficit : increase in Ger- road.

k economist cau- ıasing analysis on ıults. Figures for dicate better what e change in vaca- ıad for German ıe said.

76, the trade sur- ı 1.198 million DM ıped to 19.273 bil- current account in ıed a huge deficit M.

ık economist add- ıy uncertainty in dollar plummeted tsche mark, prob- ay a role in the Such currency un- ıders, he said, but ıfluence deliveries.

ı spokesman at aid the economics ı reevaluated its ıns for West Ger- year and saw no ı them.

the Commerzbank exports and im- ıw 7 to 8 per cent the trade surplus 7 billion DM to a gain of 7 to r 1976.

ırts in the first of the year were t to 155.748 bil- nports rose 7.6 per billion DM. The self totaled 20.127 7 per cent from months of 1976.

Financial News and Notes

RCA Introduces Video Recorder

RCA has introduced the first four-hour video cassette recorder in the electronics industry, priced at $1,000—about $300 less than most other recorders. The RCA unit, named the "Selectavision video cassette, offers two hours more of recording capability than competing units. The recorder, made by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan, goes on sale in the United States next month. Matsushita, which uses the brand name Panasonic in the U.S. market, also will sell the unit itself and through other licensees. The Matsushita system is not compatible with Sony's, which records up to two hours on one cassette. The RCA unit offers the choice of recording either two hours or four hours of program material, either live or off the air, on a single cassette. Roy Pollack, vice-president of RCA consumer electronics, says that RCA believes its video recorder can "co-exist" with the company's home video disc unit which is still under development. There are still no firm marketing plans for the disc unit but with the introduction of the video recorder, RCA has set "tougher operating objectives" for the disc product, aiming for at least a two-hour capability.

U.K. Firm Bids for Hunt Chemical

Turner & Newall, a U.K.-based asbestos and automotive components firm, is offering to pay $59 million for control of an American company. Turner & Newall is bidding $20 per share for not less than 2.95 million shares of Philips A. Hunt Chemical Corp.—about 52 per cent of Hunt's total issued shares. Hunt is a leading special chemicals manufacturing firm, producing chemicals for the photographic, reprographic and electronics industries. Hunt directors are unanimously recommended that stockholders accept the offer.

Video Recorders for Europe

Sony Corp. and Sanyo Electric Co. of Japan say they have separately developed home-use video tape recorders for the European market. The two-hour recorders are adapted to the television systems now in use in Europe. Sony says it hopes to start exporting the recorders in the near future. Sanyo says it is negotiating for the sales of its new model with European importers.

Nippon Steel Raises Prices

Nippon Steel says it has reached agreement with major Japanese steel users, including car firms and shipyards, to raise steel prices by an average 7 per cent, retroactive from June-July shipments. The agreement emerged after three months of pricing negotiations. The new prices are 76,500 yen per metric ton for ship plates, 71,500 yen for hot coils, 84,800 yen for cold rolled steel sheets and 82,000 yen for steel shapes. Nippon Steel says these prices are up 5,000 ($18.75) to 5,700 ($21.34) yen per ton from previous levels. Nippon Steel and other major steel producers originally demanded steel price rises of 8.4 to 9 per cent, or 6,000 yen to 6,900 yen, but had to accept the smaller increase due to the flagging economy and the appreciation of the yen, trade sources say.

GHH Sales Up 9.2 Per Cent

Gutehoffnungshuette, the West German capital goods producer, reports sales rose 9.2 per cent to 12.1 billion deutsche marks in the fiscal year ended June 30. Earnings also improved, the company says, without giving figures. In the previous year, the GHH group reported a net profit of 92.5 million DM on turnover of 11.07 billion DM.

Prudent Management or Evasion?

A Tax Loophole for the Multinationals

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT).—When Navios Shipping Co. of Liberia brought iron ore from Orinoco Mining Co. in Venezuela to the United States from 1957 to 1960, it overcharged for its services by 10 to 30 per cent, a U.S. tax court ruled recently.

But both Navios and Orinoco are subsidiaries of U.S. Steel Corp. The maneuver just described is known as transfer pricing, and it is sparking intense debate as reformers move to plug one of the multinational corporation's favorite tax loopholes.

Does it represent prudent fiscal management, in keeping a parent company's tax bill to the legal minimum by allocating prices and profits among subsidiaries, or is it a devious means of tax avoidance?

In the case of U.S. Steel, the tax court reallocated $27 million of additional taxable income in the four years to "prevent evasion or avoidance of taxes." The Internal Revenue Service had assessed the company an additional $52 million, but the company appealed to the tax court.

Although the court trimmed the IRS figure, it clearly found that U.S. Steel had followed a policy of keeping income out of IRS reach in the Liberian-registered company. Tax experts say such practices are common, but few have been so thoroughly documented.

Oil Industry Probe

In the oil industry, in a case only recently under way, the Federal Energy Administration has accused 17 oil companies of entering on their books excessive prices for crude oil purchased by domestic subsidiaries from affiliates abroad during 16 months of 1973 and 1974 and of overcharging the public by $165 million during the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo. The FEA is still checking data in the case and only recently widened the investigation from 12 companies to 17.

Typically, oil-industry experts say, intermediate domestic subsidiaries "lose" money and the profits are siphoned out of the United States into subsidiaries in foreign tax havens—shipping subsidiaries, for example. Then, because of excess foreign tax credits, the money can sometimes be repatriated to the United States with no tax liability.

In a rare glimpse of the way transfer price abuses have been dealt with in the past, the IRS has provided some details of audits it made of 871 cases in 1968 and 1969. Adjustments totaling $662 million were ordered in more than half of the 871 cases.

Although the IRS data did not disclose the names of the corporations it did show that the larger the company the greater the tendency for abuses. Three-quarters of the companies with assets of more than $250 million were called on to make adjustments.

The service began its active look into transfer-price abuses in the mid-1960s in response to demands in Congress during the Kennedy years to tighten the tax laws.

The first audit cycle, for the tax years 1964 through 1967, led to additional assessments for the oil industry alone of $500 million, according to Prof. M. A. Adelman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an authority on the oil industry.

The IRS will not confirm reports that it settled its claims against the industry for about 50 cents on the dollar.

Getty Controversy

The transfer-pricing issue has also been much discussed on the state level in Delaware, where the $3-billion-a-year Getty Oil enterprise, which has an important refinery in Delaware City, has paid no state corporate income taxes since 1971, even though total net income of the integrated enterprise has exceeded $1 billion since that year.

Some tax specialists say that Delaware has been unable to collect income taxes from Getty because its refining subsidiary serves as a profits shield. The profits go to the Saudi Arabian division of the parent company.

The company from its Los Angeles headquarters maintains that the subsidiary has lost so much money in the last six years that no income taxes are due. Actually the company lists a profit of $37.3 million for the subsidiary last year, but has operating loss carry forwards to offset it. The company points out that it paid $22 million last year in real estate, franchise, utility and other taxes in Delaware.

Nevertheless, Delaware's legislators have been so incensed over Getty's apparent immunity from corporate income taxes that two years ago they easily passed a discriminatory tax aimed at Getty alone, since it operates the state's only refinery. The bill would have levied taxes of 3 mils per gallon on each gallon of oil run through the state's refineries.

Angered by the moves, the late oil billionaire, Jean Paul Getty, reacted by threatening to shut the refinery if then Gov. Sherman Tribbitt signed the bill, which he had endorsed.

Faced with demonstrations by refinery workers afraid of losing their jobs, Gov. Tribbitt vetoed the bill.

The refinery was built in 1957 at a cost of $200 million and, until a 1971 company reorganization, was considered for tax purposes to be owned by the parent company so that taxes were apportioned among the states where Getty had operations.

But in 1971 the refinery was transferred to a new subsidiary, Getty Oil Co. (Eastern Operations), which was recently renamed Getty Refining and Marketing. The company says the refinery has encountered one problem after another, including a major fire in 1972. The refinery, Getty's only one in the United States, can process 155,000 barrels of crude a day and would cost at least $400 million to replace under current costs.

›cans Turn to Coffee Smuggling

ıd Lamb

ıy Coast, Aug. 23. ı the world coffee ı-high, the com- ı in this economic ıecome so fierce ıggling is now a ırprise in Africa ıl disputes over coffee shipments.

ıear. Ivory Coast ı its border to ıggling of coffee ı numerous occa- coffee smugglers ıers have shot it ıf a shipment. became so serious ıat all Ugandan ıs to the Kenyan ısa were cut off ı railroad system ıw security mea- ı coffee thefts. ıs become such a ıat impoverished ıed a jet freighter four times a day ıxport. More than Uganda's export ıome from coffee the high prices ıed out a balance- ıeficit that had ı973, even though ı production fell ıetween 1976 and

In Kenya, where a pound of coffee costs $1.30 retail, coffee has replaced ivory as the favorite commodity of smugglers. The illicit trade has links to high levels of government and profits run into the millions of dollars.

Last year, Kenya was selling its coffee for $1,636 a ton. This year, the price peaked at $3,958. The record price coincided with a record crop in Kenya. On several occasions, coffee-laden convoys traveling to Mombasa have been hijacked.

Ethiopia will realize more than $200 million from its coffee crop this year, an immense sum in a nation where the average worker earns less than $100 a year.

Rwanda and Burundi, two of the world's poorest countries, are virtually being kept afloat by coffee. The picture is much the same throughout Africa, which produces one-third of the world's coffee.

The high prices have come at a particularly opportune time for Ivory Coast, the world's largest producer after Brazil and Colombia. Ivory Coast has become so prosperous that it is no longer eligible for cheap money from foreign lenders. Its ambitious development projects have been financed by money borrowed from foreign banks at commercial rates.

The coffee boom, which helped give Ivory Coast a $90-million balance-of-trade surplus this year, will ease the crunch of interest payments due over the next five years.

Cold weather destroyed much of Brazil's crop in 1975. That, combined with a civil war in Angola and floods in Colombia, wiped out much of the world's stockpile and sent prices skyrocketing on the commodity markets in London and New York.

Prices peaked at about $4 a pound on those markets last March. Since then, they have dropped back to about $2.50 a pound. Coffee exporters in Abidjan say the reason for the drop is not clear, although several factors obviously have contributed.

First, they say, the coffee market became nervous about the high prices. Speculators fell out of the market and investors holding coffee futures for profit sold them. Buyer resistance also set in and coffee consumption in the United States declined 10 to 15 per cent. Most coffee exporters say it is not certain where the market will go from here.

In Ivory Coast, as well as in most other coffee-producing areas of Africa, the individual grower did not share in the boom because the government bought the coffee from the farmers at a set price.

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2 Accounting Firms in U.S. Plan a Merger

Touche Ross, Lasser Project Called Biggest

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—Touche Ross & Co. and J.K. Lasser & Co., both public accounting firms, announced yesterday the consolidation of their practices, a merger they said was the largest ever in the auditing profession.

The merger includes only the U.S. domestic practice of Lasser, with annual revenue of about $40 million. The firm was part of an international partnership including other firms based outside the country. It is currently called Lasser, Robson, Rhoades & Dunwoody. This international firm will continue to exist but without the Lasser participation, said Herbert Sillman, formerly head of Lasser. He will become a senior partner in the merged firm.

Seen as Third-Ranking

The firm resulting from the merger, which will continue to operate under the Touche Ross name, is probably the third ranking of the so-called big eight U.S. auditing firms, said Russell Palmer, managing partner and chief executive officer. The major auditing firms are partnerships and do not generally disclose their financial size, but the largest is thought to be Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., followed by Arthur Andersen & Co. Generally placed in the middle of the big eight are Coopers & Lybrand and Haskins & Sells. The smaller big eight firms, which are still huge in comparison with firms outside the big eight, are Price Waterhouse & Co., Ernst & Ernst and Arthur Young & Co. Prior to the merger, Touche Ross was among these smaller firms.

Touche Ross, which has 75 domestic and 257 worldwide offices, said it anticipates income from services in the fiscal year beginning Sept. 1 of more than $250 million at home and $450 million worldwide. The merged firm has about 700 domestic partners and about 1,500 worldwide partners, plus a staff of 1,500.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions.

Commonwealth Edison

Year, July 31	1977	1976
Revenue	2,030.00	1,330.00
Profits	201.55	186.84
Per Share	3.13	3.26

Deere & Co.

3d Qu., July 31	1977	1976
Revenue	1,010.00	887.00
Profits	77.14	75.87
Per Share	1.28	1.26
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,630.00	2,420.00
Profits	209.33	205.51
Per Share	3.48	3.44

Firestone Tire & Rubber

3d Qu., July 31	1977	1976
Revenue	1,100.00	994.10
Profits	22.30	21.50
Per Share	0.39	0.38
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,200.00	2,900.00
Profits	84.90	79.90
Per Share	1.43	1.40

Sears Roebuck

2d Qu., July 31	1977	1976
Revenue	4,080.00	3,510.00
Profits	207.06	137.05
Per Share	0.65	0.43
First Half		
Revenue	7,680.00	6,700.00
Profits	361.18	222.12
Per Share	1.13	0.70

Westvaco

3d Qu., July 31	1977	1976
Revenue	253.10	232.30
Profits	17.06	14.40
Per Share	1.01	0.66
Nine Months		
Revenue	727.90	689.50
Profits	43.30	39.60
Per Share	2.56	2.36

Stock Exchanges In U.S. in Link By Electronics

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—The New York and the Pacific Stock Exchanges jointly announced today an agreement to electronically link their trading floors.

The link will accommodate trades between the exchanges and will provide a vehicle for the interchange of market information prior to each day's opening.

Development and implementation of the linkage will proceed subject to approval of a detailed plan by the boards of both exchanges and by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"This linkage could evolve into the key element of the national market system called for by Congress," said William Batten, NYSE chairman. "We invite other market centers to join with us in developing it."

PSE chairman Edward Wedbush said that "this is the first step. Many complex issues must be resolved but we believe the interest of the investing public will be well served by the competition engendered by the linkage of our marketplaces."

Late Wave of Selling Cuts Big Board Rise

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (IHT).—A final hour wave of selling in the glamour stocks reversed an earlier advance on the New York Stock exchange, sending prices to a lower closing in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.73 at 865.56. It showed a gain of 4 points at its high for the session, and was up 2.51 at 3 p.m.

Declining issues narrowly led advances by about 695 to about 685.

Volume totaled 20.29 million shares, up from 17.87 million yesterday.

Wall Street analysts said the market lacks conviction because of concern over a possible economic slowdown. They said yesterday's government report of a 4.4 per cent decline in new orders for durable goods last month added new fuel to these fears.

The morning advance was partly attributed to bargain hunting by large institutional investors, as well as some feeling among investors that the Federal Reserve will pause in its recent credit tightening to assess the impact of its work on bringing money supply growth in line with its goals.

The big corporate newsmakers were J. Ray McDermott and United Technologies, both of which sweetened offers to win control of Babcock & Wilcox. McDermott dropped 1 1/2 to 50 1/8, while United Technologies declined 1/8 to 35 1/4.

Babcock closed at 57 1/2, up 1 1/8, after trading resumed in late afternoon.

Among the top actives, Sears, Roebuck declined 5/8 to 31 1/2 despite higher second quarter earnings. Other losers included actively-traded Aetna Life & Casualty, down 1 1/4 at 35 1/8, and Bearings Inc., down 1 5/8 at 29 5/8.

The glamours, which have been responsible for some recent stock market rallies, took a beating today, with Texas Instruments falling 4 3/4 to 87 3/4 and National Semiconductor 1 1/4 to 22 3/4. Burroughs fell 1 1/4 to 71 5/8, IBM 1 1/2 to 269 3/4, Eastman Kodak 1 3/8 to 63 3/8 and Hewlett-Packard 1 to 80.

The Big Board's biggest percentage gainer was Dreyfus Corp., up 1 3/4 at 9 3/4. The company made a bid yesterday to buy back up to 600,000 of its own shares for $10 apiece.

Bids Raised For Babcock

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—J. Ray McDermott & Co. today increased the price it is offering to pay for 4.3 million shares of Babcock & Wilcox Co. to $62.50 a share cash from $60.

Babcock said it strongly recommends the McDermott offer to its shareholders.

McDermott said its amended offer is still contingent on 2.5 million shares being validly tendered as of Aug. 24 but the offer will now expire on Sept. 3.

If more than 4.3 million shares are validly tendered on or prior to the new expiration date, McDermott said, purchases will be on a pro rata basis.

All other terms and conditions of the offer dated Aug. 14, 1977, remain the same, it said.

Meanwhile United Technologies Corp. said it has increased to $58.50 a share the price it is offering to pay for any and all shares of Babcock.

It said that as a result of the increase in McDermott's offer United has the right to terminate or abandon its offer, but will not do so if at least 6.4 million shares are tendered under its offer. This is about 51 per cent of Babcock's outstanding and optioned shares.

United said it reserves the right to extend its offer, but no later than Aug. 25 it will announce that it will either buy all shares duly tendered or that stockholders may withdraw previously tendered shares to take advantage of the McDermott offer.

Bonn Cuts Yields On Treasury Bills

BONN, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—The yields on West German six and seven-year federal Treasury bills are to be cut about half a percentage point effective Sept. 1, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The new series is to provide an overall yield of 5.5 per cent for the six-year bills against 5.98 per cent previously, while the yield on seven-year bills will be 5.75 per cent against 6.24 per cent previously.

The move follows a continuing decline in capital market rates.

Canadian Output Rises

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose 0.3 per cent in June to 125.1, up from 124.7 in May, Statistics Canada said today. The index has a base of 100 for 1971.

5-Cent Reduction In Copper Price Spreads in U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (IHT).—A 7.7-per-cent reduction in copper prices became industrywide yesterday following the cut of 5 cents a pound announced Friday by Kennecott Copper, Phelps Dodge and Cities Service.

Today, Revere Copper & Brass and Texasgulf also applied the 5-cent reduction.

The reduction is the fourth, and largest, for copper since April, when the price stood at 74 cents a pound. The price is now 60 cents a pound on electrolytic copper cathodes, the basic form of refined copper.

The price action represents a worsening of the excess world copper supply that has plagued the industry for the last three years, and the growing spread between domestic and foreign copper prices.

The basic reason for the slump in prices has been continued sluggish demand coupled with strong production of the metal by Third World countries such as Zaire and Zambia, which have been trying to sustain foreign exchange earnings and employment.

As a result, world copper supply is reportedly at a record high of 2 million tons, or twice the normal level.

The difference between copper prices on the New York market and the London Metal Exchange has widened in recent weeks, with the London price tending to be 10 cents lower. Normally, an 8-cent discount is enough to trigger a switch to imports by American copper consumers.

Companies following the reduction today included Anaconda, Copper Range, Kawecki Berylco Industries and, in Canada, Noranda and Inco.

Banks Step Up Stock Buying

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—Managers of bank trust department stock portfolios stepped up their net buying in the second quarter from the relatively low level of the first quarter.

Bank-managed trusts, which include large pension investments, expanded their net buying to more than $800 million from slightly under $500 million in the first quarter. Their sales of stock stayed about the same in each quarter—slightly under $2.3 billion.

In some quarters of 1975 and 1976, the banks' stock buying exceeded sales by as much as $1.8 billion, so the recent uptick still represents a relatively moderate approach to the stock market among these money managers.

Even with the quarter-to-quarter increase in net buying, the trust professionals did an unusual amount of switching in their stock selections, according to trading data compiled by Computer Directions Advisors, of Silver Spring, Md., for its quarterly Spectrum publication.

The data cover 170 trust departments reporting to the controller of the currency but do not include several large New York City banks, such as Bankers Trust and Manufacturers Hanover. The banks that are included, however, had stockholdings on June 30 valued at $126 billion.

A look at the stock groups that drew the heaviest buying and selling in the latest quarter shows the banks turning around sharply in several instances.

They were sellers of chemical, drug and glass stocks, selling $42.8 million of chemical stocks, for example, contrasted with net buying of $131 million in the first quarter.

Similarly, banks were first-quarter sellers of computer and office-equipment, electric-utility, bank and nonferrous-metal stocks (other than copper and aluminum) but turned to the buy side on these groups in the second quarter.

The trust departments stepped up their net selling of beverage, oil-service, tire and soap stocks while increasing their buying pace in aircraft, gas-utility, telephone, farm and construction-machinery, insurance-carrier, oil and gas-extraction and conglomerate stocks.

The most heavily purchased group continued to be oil-refining issues: Net buying of $197.4 million followed purchases valued at $259 million in the first quarter. Oil-service stocks were the most heavily sold: Net sales of $67.4 million followed $19.9 million of net selling in the first quarter.

According to Computer Directions, the banks' heaviest net buying and selling in the second quarter occurred in the following stocks:

Net purchases: Royal Dutch, $42.6 million; Standard Oil of Indiana, $40.8 million; McDonald's, $35.8 million; International Harvester, $34.5 million; American Telephone, 32.1 million; Cities Services, $28.7 million; Ford, $26.5 million; Standard Oil of California, $24.5 million; International Telephone, $23.9 million, and United Technologies, $23 million.

Net sales: General Motors, $56.2 million; Dow Chemical, $50.1 million; Schlumberger, $35.6 million; Halliburton, $33.4 million; Sears, Roebuck, $26.3 million; IBM, $21.5 million; Atlantic Richfield, $20.4 million; Corning Glass, $19.8 million; Eastman Kodak, $19.1 million, and Schering Plough, $18.6 million.

Morgan Guaranty Trust, one of the largest trust departments, with $17.3 billion of stockholdings, continued to be a seller of IBM, disposing of 128,100 shares in the quarter after net sales of 481,442 shares in the first quarter.

Morgan also continued to broaden its list of holdings. On June 30, it had 940 issues in its customers' portfolios, up from 923 on March 31. Among new positions taken by Morgan were International Harvester, Arco, Tesoro Petroleum, Reading & Bates, Signal Cos., Total Petroleum and Woods Petroleum. Among its eliminations was Daniel International.

Company Profits

De Beers

First Half	1977	1976
Profits	285.40	147.60

(Millions of Rand)

Mary Kathleen Uranium

First Half	1977	1976
Loss	—8.30	—9.10

(Millions of Australian Dollars)

Peko Wallsend

Year	1977	1976
Revenue	152.00	110.00
Profits	17.50	11.40

(Millions of Australian Dollars)

Saab-Scania

First Half	1977	1976
Revenue	5,280.00	4,690.00
Profits	117.00	122.00

(Millions of Kronor)

Simpson-Sears

First Half	1977	1976
Revenue	901.90	826.50
Profits	3.10	*8.20
Per Share	0.04	0.11

*Includes extraordinary gain.
(Millions of Canadian dollars)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 23

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		(Continued from Page 6.)							
15½	6⅞	Mesab	1.44e	11	722	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
29⅞	22⅞	Mesta	1.50e	5	4	25	25	25 —	⅛
25⅛	16	MGM	1b	8	16	21⅞	21¾	21⅞+	⅛
32⅛	24⅜	Metrm	1.50	5	49	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
17½	13⅝	McnGs	1.20b	8	3	15	15	15	
30½	28¼	MhWi	pf2.67		6	29⅞	29½	29⅜—	⅛
27⅛	25	MhWi	pf2.12		1	25½	25⅝	25⅝	
26¾	20¼	Microwv	.40	10	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
18⅞	16	MidCtl	1.24	9	11	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
17⅜	15⅞	MidSUt	1.38	9	720	16⅞	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
32½	28⅞	MidlPa	1.60	7	117	30¼	29⅞	30 —	¼
26⅛	21⅞	MilesL	1.28	8	22	22½	22⅜	22⅜+	¼
14⅝	11⅛	MillBrd	.60	7	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
14⅞	9¾	MilRoy	.25	7	22	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
24½	21⅛	MinnGs	1.78	9	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
57	47⅛	MinMM	1.70	17	268	53⅛	52¾	52⅞—	⅛
22⅞	20¼	MinPL	1.76	10	22	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
13⅞	10⅞	MirroAl	.96	15	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
23⅛	16⅛	MisnIns	.48	6	101	20½	20¼	20½+	¼
50⅞	39⅞	MPacC	1.80	5	72	43	42½	42⅝+	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	MoPSv	1b	6	33	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
28½	25⅞	MoPS	pf2.44		4	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
71	61¼	Mobil	3.80	7	873	62	61⅝	62 +	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	MobileH			16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¼	14	Mohasco	.90	8	18	14¾	14⅝	14¾+	⅛
7¾	4¼	MohkDia		19	1041	6¾	6	6¾+	⅝
23½	16¾	MohkR	1.20	4	10	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	
27⅝	21	Monrch	1.20a	5	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
17⅞	12⅝	Monogr	.26	6	10	14¾	14½	14¼—	⅛
88⅞	61½	Monsan	3.10	7	111	62⅞	63⅛	63¼—	¼
42¼	35⅝	MonDU	2.40	9	9	37⅜	37	37 —	⅜
28¼	24	MonPw	1.80	11	23	26¼	25⅞	26¼+	⅛
23⅝	22	MontSt	1.20a		15	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
11¾	10	MONY	.99e	13	77	11⅜	11¼	11½	
38¼	28½	MooreM	.50	5	79	32¼	31½	32 +	⅜
56⅞	48	Morgan	2	10	169	50¼	50	50¼+	⅛
37⅞	27¾	MorKn	1.10b	7	36	35½	35⅜	35½	
13⅛	9⅝	MorseSh	.50	4	29	10¾	10½	10½—	¼

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
4⅞	3⅛	MrgTrAm			13	4¼			
23¼	19⅜	MtnNor	1	9	29	23⅜			
55	25¼	Motrola	.84	14	231	47¼			
48¾	38	MtFuel	2	9	6	40			
29	24½	MtSTel	1.68	9	13	27¼			
10⅛	7¾	Munford	.10	13	20	8⅞			
6½	5½	Munfd pf	.40		2	5½			
19	16	Munsng	1.20	9	44	18			
20	17⅛	MurphC	1.28	6	11	17¾			
38¼	22⅝	MurpOil	.80	9	71	33⅜			
30⅜	18⅝	MurryO	1	8	7	29⅞			
20⅝	20	MurryO wi			1	20⅜			
17	15⅝	MutOm	1.32		7	16¼			
14	9	MyersL	.40	11	18	12⅞			
		N							
46⅞	32	NCR	.80	11	1217	u47⅛			
23⅞	18¾	NL Ind	1.20	9	106	20⅛			
26¼	20¼	NLT	.76	8	110	24⅞			
9⅞	5¾	NVF	2.451	5	77	6⅝			
54½	45¼	Nabisco	2.52	12	151	53⅜			
34⅝	27¼	Nalco	1.10	12	132	27⅞			
14⅝	11⅝	Narco	.60	7	1	12⅞			
27⅝	15⅝	Nashua	.68	12	81	26⅜			
13⅝	10⅛	NatAirl	.50	33	20	11⅜			
20¼	14⅛	Natvia	.70e		55	19⅞			
14¾	12¼	NatCan	.57	5	38	13⅜			
27	23	NatCan pf	1.50		2	25⅞			
22⅞	15¼	NtChem	.48	11	27	18⅝			
15¾	8⅛	NtCtyL	.60e	9	51	14½			
29	25½	NtDetr	1.52	7	17	27¼			
25⅞	21½	NatDist	1.60	7	89	21⅞	21½	21½—	⅛
29⅝	25⅝	Nat G	2.16	7	14	25⅞	25⅝	25¾+	⅛
18½	15⅝	NatGyp	1.05	8	81	16⅛	15⅞	16	
5½	3¼	NatHom			4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅞	6	Natind	.30	4	24	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
26⅞	17⅛	NMdCr	.24	10	58	23⅜	23	23 —	¼
18	12⅝	NModE	.48	8	31	17½	17⅜	17½+	⅛
26	16¾	NMincSv	.56	11	9	18⅜	18⅛	18¼+	⅛

[illegible]

33⅝	27½	Nicor pf	1.90		3	31½	31⅜	31½	
37	27¼	NorfWn	1.84	7	262	28⅛	27⅞	28¼+	¼
23⅝	7⅜	Norlin	1.40	5	2	21¼	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
31½	23	Norris	1	6	32	25¾	25	25¾+	¼
29	21	NACoal		12	5	23	23	23 —	¼
5	3⅛	NoAMtg			422	3⅜	d 3	3¼	
36	28⅞	NoAPhl	1.50	6	57	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝+	⅜
4½	3½	NoCAir	.12	5	86	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛

[illegible]

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		X - Y - Z							
58¾	43½	Xerox	1.60	12	1233	55½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31¾	15⅞	Xtra	.24e	6	127	27¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13¾	10⅞	Yates	.05e	5	9	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	12⅞	ZaleCp	.88	7	47	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅞	10	Zapata	.30b	6	44	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅜	6⅜	ZayreCp		3	157	6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	20	ZnithR	1	10	485	20⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅛	13	Zurnind	.60	9	32	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*2.34	*1.17¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*2.00	*1.45
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	.44	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	250.0	212.0
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	210.19	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	65-66	53-84
Lead spot, lb.	.31	24½-25
Copper elect., lb.	60⅝-65⅝	74⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	5.7165	3.9819
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.34	.37-.40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.330	4.140
Gold N.Y., oz.	143.75	104.80
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index		
Aug. 23	835.7 f	846.68

f—Final.
p—Preliminary.
* Nominal.
** Revised.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Aug. 23, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Exxon	336,200	48⅞	+ ⅛
SearsRo	297,900	31½	— ½
Gen Motors	287,000	68½	— ¼
Babcok Wil	255,100	57¼	+2⅞
FlaPowLt	214,700	25⅞	+ ⅜
IntTelTel	208,500	33	
AetnaLfeC	177,300	35½	—1½
Gen Food	174,700	33½	— ½
Beth Steel	173,700	20¾	+ ⅛
East Kodak	166,700	63⅝	—1⅛
Mattel Inc	153,700	9⅝	+ ¼
Xerox Co	159,300	55⅛	
Dow Ch	157,300	31½	+ ⅛
Hunt Chem	156,700	16⅞	— ½
NCR Corp	151,400	46¾	+ ⅝

	Today NYSE Nationw Close	Prev. Close
Volume (in millions)	20.29	17.87
Advanced	693	719
Declined	711	672
Unchanged	479	498
Total issues	1883	1889
New 1977 highs	47	39
New 1977 lows	41	63

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	869.72	875.61	862.70	865.56	— 1.73
20 Trn	216.21	218.98	215.09	217.33	+ 1.32
15 Util	111.20	112.06	110.81	111.52	+ 0.61
65 Stk	294.12	296.61	292.22	293.87	+ 0.42

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	108.50	107.02	107.47	—0.26
Utilities	54.92	54.28	54.63	+0.16
Finance	12.06	11.90	11.96	—0.01
Transportation	13.75	13.52	13.64	+0.05
Composite	98.52	97.18	97.62	—0.17

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.61	53.42	53.42	—0.07
Industrials	57.53	57.28	57.28	—0.11
Transportation	40.93	40.77	40.81	+0.14
Utilities	41.26	41.19	41.28	U.C.
Finance	56.70	56.52	56.52	—0.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 22	724,019	275,820	1,673
Aug. 19	120,825	230,785	1,180
Aug. 18	125,382	239,426	1,051
Aug. 17	117,874	230,845	677
Aug. 16	115,577	251,294	784

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

Kaiser Ind	191,700	5⅝	+ ½
UVInd wt	93,100	4½	— ¼
HouOilM	82,600	38⅞	—1⅝
GtBas Pet	60,000	7⅞	+ ⅛
Intl Bnknot	50,700	3½	+ ⅛
FlukeJ	38,300	17	+1⅛
RETInc Fd	31,600	2	+ ⅛
TotalPtl wt	27,800	2¼	
WangLb	27,400	14⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Patent	25,000	10⅝	— ¼
Appro final total		2,310,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,700,000	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
119.24	118.78	118.81	—0.06

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
Aug. 23, 1977

SUGAR No. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	7.76	7.81	7.76	7.76	.
Oct	7.96	8.02	7.96	7.97	+0.02
Jan	8.66	8.85	8.66	8.85	.
Mar	8.87	8.99	8.87	8.95	+0.10
May	8.98	9.10	8.98	9.05	+0.10
Jul	9.10	9.24	9.09	9.17	+0.13
Sep	9.23	9.36	9.23	9.32	+0.14
Oct	9.30	9.45	9.30	9.44	+0.18

Sales: 5,350

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb

Sep	202.00	203.00	202.00	b202.75	.
Dec	190.50	191.00	188.00	186.00	.
Mar	176.00	176.50	173.50	173.50	—4.50
May	172.50	173.00	172.00	b172.00	.

Sales: 392.
Parana spot 2.00n.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Sep	191.50	192.30	188.50	188.55s	—1.75
Dec	167.90	168.90	166.10	166.50s	—0.15
Mar	158.50	159.00	156.75	156.95s	—0.10
May	153.00	153.90	152.00	152.05s	—0.65
Jul	148.50	148.50	147.15	147.35s	—1.05
Sep	142.50	142.50	142.50	142.50s	—1.20
Dec	136.00	136.01	136.00	136.05s	.

Sales: 861
s-settling.
Spot accra 2.34

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Aug	52.00	52.20	52.00	52.20s	0.10
Sep	52.00	52.30	51.90	52.30s	—0.20
Dec	53.30	53.60	53.00	53.50s	—0.20
Jan	53.70	53.90	53.50	53.90s	—0.20
Mar	54.60	54.90	54.50	54.80s	—0.20
May	55.40	55.80	55.40	55.70s	—0.20
Jul	56.40	56.60	56.30	56.60s	—0.20
Sep	57.40	57.50	57.20	57.50s	—0.20

Sales: estimated 4,121.

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs; cents per lb.

Oct	54.10	54.70	53.75	54.55	+0.10
Dec	54.10	54.80	53.80	54.75	+0.31
Mar	54.90	55.70	54.70	55.60	+0.38
May	55.55	55.55	53.30	b55.90	.
Jul	56.20	56.20	56.20	b56.65	.
Oct	57.05	57.05	57.05	b57.65	.
Dec	57.00	57.60	57.00	57.60	+0.25

Sales: 2,450.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Sep	112.00	112.50	107.50	110.90	.
Nov	107.00	107.50	104.10	160.80	+1.50
Jan	94.00	94.80	91.50	94.30	+1.60
Mar	92.00	93.25	91.00	b92.50	.
May	91.50	92.50	90.80	92.50	+1.60
Jul	91.90	92.40	91.30	92.40	.
Sep	89.50	89.50	89.50	b90.20	
Nov	88.50	88.50	88.00	b88.00	

Sales: 2,100.

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

Sep	433.40	439.20	430.50	438.70s	+2.90
Oct	436.30	441.30	434.50	441.30s	+2.60
Dec	441.00	447.00	438.30	446.60s	+2.90
Jan	442.70	449.50	441.50	449.30s	+2.90
Mar	447.50	455.00	445.50	454.60s	+2.90
May	453.00	460.50	452.00	460.10s	+3.00
Jul	458.50	466.00	457.50	465.60s	+3.00
Sep	463.00	471.10	463.00	471.10s	+3.00
Dec	472.00	479.40	471.50	479.40s	+3.00

Sales estimated: 16,800.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Nov	4.36	4.42	4.35	4.39	+0.07
Nov	4.36	4.42	4.35	4.39	+0.07
Mar	5.00	5.06	4.95	5.02	+0.07
Apr	5.35	5.50	5.33	5.49	+0.24
May	6.07	6.20	6.00	6.12	+0.14

Sales: 2,309

GOLD
100 troy oz.; $ per troy oz

Aug	144.00	144.80	144.00	144.60s	+0.30
Oct	144.20	145.10	144.00	145.10s	+0.20
Dec	145.80	146.50	145.20	146.40s	+0.20
Feb	146.90	147.90	146.80	147.80s	+0.30
Apr	148.50	149.40	147.90	149.30s	+0.30
Jun	150.00	150.80	149.70	150.80s	+0.30
Aug	151.00	152.30	151.00	152.30s	+0.30

Sales estimated 1,465

CHICAGO FUTURES
Aug. 23, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	2.14¾	2.15¾	2.14¾	2.15¾	+.01
Dec	2.26	2.26½	2.25½	2.26½	+.00¾
Mar	2.35	2.35¾	2.34¾	2.35½	+.01
May	2.40	2.40¾	2.39½	2.40¼	+.00¾
Jul	2.44	2.45	2.44	2.44½	+.00½
Sep	2.49	2.49½	2.49	2.49	.

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	1.81	1.82	1.80¾	1.81¼	.
Dec	1.90½	1.91¾	1.90¼	1.90¾	—.00¼
Mar	1.99	1.99½	1.98½	1.98¾	—.00¼
May	2.03½	2.04½	2.03¼	2.03¾	—.00½
Jul	2.07¼	2.08¼	2.06¾	2.07½	—.00½
Sep	2.10	2.10¼	2.09½	2.09½	—.00¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Sep	5.13	5.20	5.11	5.17	+.03¾
Nov	5.07	5.13½	5.05	5.11½	+.05¾
Jan	5.12	5.20	5.11	5.18¼	+.06½
Mar	5.18	5.28	5.18	5.26½	+.06
May	5.27	5.34	5.27	5.32½	+.05½
Jul	5.36½	5.39½	5.31	5.38	+.05
Aug	5.36½	5.40½	5.36	5.40½	+.04½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Sep	18.80	19.50	18.80	19.50	+.57
Oct	18.50	19.20	18.50	19.18	+.58
Dec	18.15	18.85	18.15	18.75	+.47
Jan	18.30	18.80	18.25	18.73	+.43
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.40	18.83	+.41
May	18.45	18.90	18.40	18.88	+.48
Jul	18.40	19.00	18.40	18.98	+.53
Aug	18.75	19.00	18.75	19.00	+.60

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Sep	132.50	134.70	132.50	133.60	+ .40
Oct	133.00	134.50	133.00	133.70	+ .40
Dec	136.00	138.00	135.50	136.10	.
Jan	138.00	140.00	137.80	138.20	— .10
Mar	142.00	143.50	141.50	141.70	— .20
May	145.50	146.50	144.50	144.80	.
Jul	148.00	148.50	147.50	147.70	+ .20
Aug	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	436.00	438.00	436.00	437.00	+2.00
Oct	435.50	442.00	433.00	440.50	+2.00
Dec	441.00	446.80	437.50	445.70	+2.20
Feb	446.00	452.00	442.50	450.80	+2.30
Apr	450.00	457.00	448.00	456.50	+3.00
Jun	456.00	462.00	454.00	462.00	+3.30
Aug	461.50	467.50	459.50	467.50	+3.50
Oct	467.50	473.50	465.00	472.90	+3.40
Dec	471.00	479.00	471.00	478.50	+3.30
Feb	478.50	485.00	475.50	484.00	+3.30

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	38.40	38.72	38.15	38.70	+ .30
Dec	37.22	37.60	37.10	37.57	+ .37
Jan	37.00	37.00	36.90	37.00	+ .20
Feb	36.70	37.10	36.65	37.02	+ .40
Apr	36.67	37.25	36.67	37.25	+ .62
Jun	37.90	38.75	37.90	38.67	+ .77
Aug	38.57	39.70	38.57	39.65	+1.30
Oct	39.05	39.10	39.05	39.05	+ .45

Sales. Oct 4927; Dec 1800; Jan 21; Feb 945; April 402; June 28; Aug 56; Oct 4.

Open interest: Oct 16357; Dec 11206; Jan 342; Feb 5484; April 3554; June 2286; Aug 559; Oct 53.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	38.20	38.40	37.80	38.25	+ .07
Dec	36.35	36.77	36.10	36.72	+ .37
Feb	33.95	34.15	33.60	33.97	— .03
Apr	31.10	31.45	31.00	31.42	+ .27
Jun	32.75	33.07	32.75	33.07	+ .32
Jul	33.45	33.45	33.08	33.37	+ .22
Aug	.	31.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	.
Oct	29.95	29.95	29.60	29.92	+ .07

Sales: Oct 2454; Dec 2035; Feb 555; April 190; June 6; July 16; Aug 0; Oct 11.
Open interest: Oct 6158; Dec 3852; Feb 1680; April 1234; June 188 July 102; Aug 46; Oct 132.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Sep	55.95	56.80	55.80	56.65	+ .70
Oct	52.50	52.70	52.50	52.70	+ .30
Nov	56.50	57.10	56.50	57.00	+ .30
Dec	58.55	58.85	58.30	58.45	— .20
Jan	55.25	55.25	55.25	55.25	.

Sales: Sep 498; Oct 7; Nov 40; Dec 234; Jan 1.
Open interest: Sep 1197; Oct 92; Nov 323; Dec 787; Jan 39.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Aug	58.85	59.25	57.50	58.77	+ .10
Feb	48.20	48.70	47.45	48.50	+ .60
Mar	47.25	47.80	46.60	47.62	+ .35
May	47.30	47.80	46.80	47.75	+ .32
Jul	47.00	47.85	46.72	47.65	+ .55
Aug	45.50	45.90	45.40	45.90	+ .50

Sales: Aug 255; Feb 3444; March 464; May 65; July 18 Aug 1.
Open interest: Aug 297; Feb 4369; March 1258; May 498; July 214; Aug 89.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Paris Commodities

Aug. 23, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	830	810	829- 828	+ 5
Nov			820- 830	+ 5
Dec	915	912	915- 918	U.C.
Jan			917- 925	— 3
Mar	990	964	980- 985	+ 8
May	1,011	1,005	1,010-1,015	+ 5
Jul			1,005-1,030	+ 5
Aug			1,025-1,050	+ 5
Oct			1,030-1,100	U.C.
Lots: 134.				
COCOA				
Sep	2,375	2,365	2,350-2,380	U.C.
Dec	2,055	2,025	2,030-2,040	— 7
Mar	1,960		1,940-1,965	—10
May			1,930-1,960	+20
Jul			1,880- ——	+30
Sep			1,820- ——	U.C.
Lots: 70.				

London Metals Market

Aug. 23, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	649 - 650	685 - 685.50
3 months	664 - 664.50	673 - 673.50
Cathodes: spot	639.50- 640	648 - 649
3 months	654.50- 655	663 - 664
Tin: spot	6,660 -6,680	6,720 -6,740
3 months	6,583 -6,585	6,625 -6,630
Lead: spot	313 - 313.50	318.50- 319
3 months	315 - 315.50	321 - 321.50
Zinc: spot	292 - 292.50	299 - 300
3 months	299 - 300	306 - 306.50
Silver: spot	249.90- 250.10	252.20- 252.40
3 months	254 - 254.10	256.20- 256.50

London Commodities

Aug. 23, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	113.25	112	112 -112.05	112.30-112.35
Dec	117.50	116.25	116.95-117	116.50-116.70
Mar	125.50	124	124.90-125	124.25-124.55
May	127.75	127	127.15-127.25	126.25-126.40
Aug	130.50	129	130.10-130.25	129 -129.10
Oct	134	132	133.25-133.50	132.60-133
Dec	136.25		137 -137.50	136.75-137
Lots: 2,167.				
COCOA				
Sep	2611	2560	2566 -2568	2563½-2565
Dec	2375	2340	2359½-2360	2334 -2335
Mar	2234	2200	2220 -2224	2208½-2209
May	2140	2110	2130 -2140	2127 -2127½
Jul	2084		2080 -2084	2660 -2665
Sep	2020	2005	1990 -2010	1980 -1990
Dec	1940		1940 -1948	1915 -1916
Lots: 1,926.				
COFFEE				
Sep	2870	2830	2862 -2870	2830 -2845
Nov	2525	2445	2455 -2464	2490 -2497
Jan	2260	2190	2191 -2199	2240 -2245
Mar	2101	2060	2055 -2060	2115 -2120
May	2022	1960	1955 -1965	2005 -2025
Jul	1975		1930 -1935	1950 -1995
Sep	1960		1910 -1940	1900 -2000
Lots: 2,014.				

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 47

Abbott Labs	Deltec Int	PotEl 4.50pf
AlaP 9.44pf	DiGiorgio	Premier Ind
Allergan	Dreyfus Cp	ReevesBro
ApldDigt	Edison Bros	Rexham Cp
ApldDig cvpf	Far WestFn	Rite Aid
Arctic Ent	GenPort Inc	Sambos Rst
Babcok Wil	HarteHks N	SearsRb
Beech Airc	Inmont Cp	ShakleeCp
Chris Craft	Itel Corp	SpartanFd
ChrisC cvpf	Mattel Inc	Texas Ind
ChurChick	NCR Corp	TrGPL 6.65pf
Collins Fd	ParkerPen	Triang Pac
Colon Penn	PepsiCo	UGI Corp
Comput Sci	Petrie Str	UnivFds
ContilCp	PhEl 9.52pf	VaEP 4.20pf
Data Genl	Pizza Hut	

NEW LOWS 41

AMF Inc	GlfRes pfA	PayLessDg
Akzona	Hecla Mng	PeopleGas wi
ArmcoStl pf	Hesston Cp	PetRes 1.75pf
Berkey Pho	Incom Cap	Pope Talb
Bliss Laug	Kroehler	QuanexCp
Celanese	LevitzFrn wi	ReynM cvpf
ChiBrlr	MAPCO	ShellOil
Clev Cliffs	MaryKay	Stew War
Coltind pfA	Newmont	Tyco Labs
Dictaphone	NoAmMtg	UnPark Min
Elixir Ind	NorNat Gas	VFCorp
Firestone	Olin Corp	War Swasey
GenSignal	OlinCo wi	WheelPit Stl
Getty Oil	Ownll 4.75pf	

Mexico Said Finding Many New Oil Fields

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23 (AP).—A Mexican oil official says new discoveries in the Gulf Coast area are rapidly turning this country into one of the world's richest countries in oil and natural gas.

Director General Jorge Diaz Serrano of Pemex, the state petroleum monopoly, told a national convention of Mexican engineers Friday that his organization is discovering new deposits, big and small, in the Gulf area almost every month.

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Ask for it every d[ay]
Everywhere you g[o]

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 23

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 23, 1977

[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

[illegible]

4500 Cdnlnt Pw	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
119 Con Bath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
385 Dom Bridg	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]
400 Gaz Metro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 Laur Fin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Molson B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1500 Power Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 Price Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
973 Royal Bnk	[illegible]	27	27	[illegible]
10200 Zellers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Total sales 422,794 shares.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam · Brussels · Frankfurt · Paris · Milan · London · Zurich

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

Aug. 23, 1977

[illegible]

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 23, 1977

[illegible]

International Stock Indexes

[illegible]

Currency Rates

August 23, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4505	4.2639	105.50*	49.905*	27.787	—	6.8450*	101.705*	40.8550*
Brussels (c)	35.555	61.925	15.321	7.265	4.0.025*	14.5225	—	14.7?	5.929
Frankfurt	2.3268	4.0375	—	47.27*	2.6708	94.77*	6.524*	96.56*	38.71*
London (z)	1.77985	—	4.0425	8.5250	1.555	4.2020	61.885	4.1855	10.4275
Milan	882.55	1535.00	379.39	180.14	—	360.16	24.80	366.32	147.21
Paris	4.9040	8.5230	210.910*	—	5.5370*	199.990*	13.776*	203.500*	81.740*
Zurich	2.4007	4.17775	103.50*	48.985*	0.27215*	98.02*	6.75375*	—	70.07*

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market. Danish Krone: 5.9960; Escudo: 38.725. Israeli £: 10.?; Peseta: 84.565. Schilling: 16.455. Sw Krona: 4.4050; Yen. 266.70; Norw Krone: 5.2925; Fin mark: 4.0555; Belgian financial franc: 35.665; Hong Kong $: 4.6452?; Singapore $: 2.4505; Canadian $: 0.9315.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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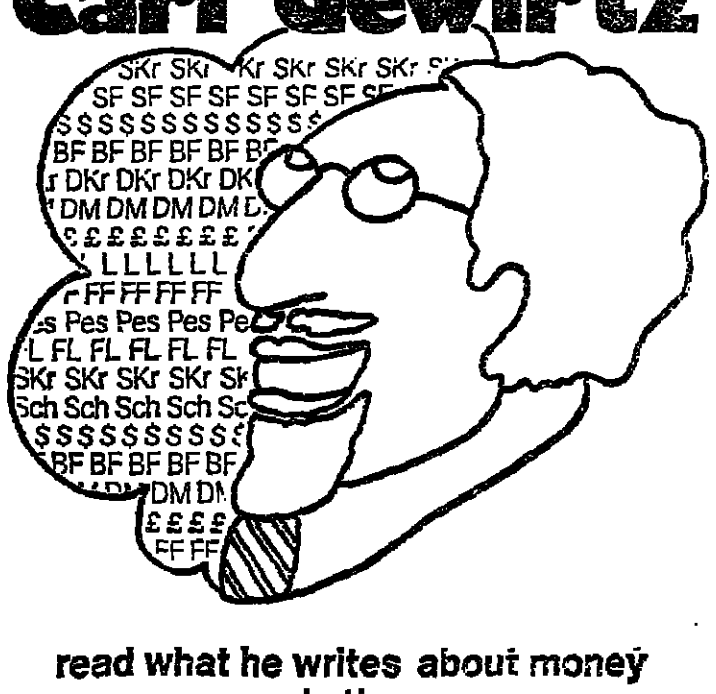

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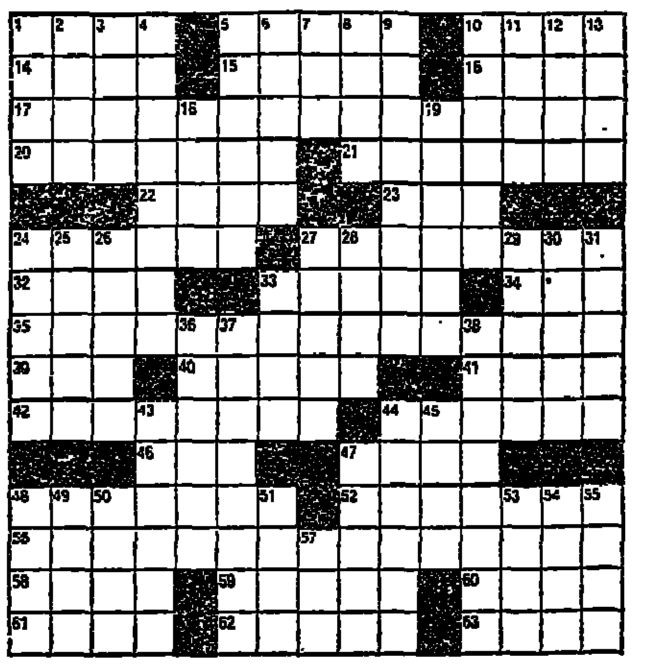


ACROSS
1 Office V.I.P.
5 Coarse
10 Freesia or dill
14 Ending for system
15 College or city in Wisconsin
16 Egg-shaped
17 Sizzling line
20 Skirvies
21 Woven, in a way
22 Sector
23 Nectar collector
24 "—— Hot Tin Roof"
27 Perfect
32 His, in Paris
33 Animal
34 Monk's title
35 Between extremes
39 Service club, for short
40 Llama's habitat
41 Dancer of the Orient
42 Peacock, at times
44 Fire-engine appurtenance
46 Word with diem or annum
47 Alone: Comb. form
48 Beg
52 Portable stand
56 Group on the edge of poverty
58 Clark Kent's co-worker
59 Treasure ——
60 A social sci.
61 Stake
62 Done
63 Not any

DOWN
1 Thai money
2 One of the Skinners
3 Lament
4 Having a split personality
5 —— Green elopers' one-time mecca
6 Wash lightly
7 Mother of Jupiter
8 "Honi —— qui . . ."
9 Shrub with white flowers
10 Ululated
11 Satan sows its seeds
12 Uncommon
13 Blackmailed
18 Ending for cyclo
19 Dolce far —— (delightful idleness)
24 French writer of "The Fall"
25 Heeling, as a ship
26 English dynasty
27 Direct attention (to)
28 Stable fare
29 "The beauty —— men is the gray head": Proverbs
30 Canvas enhancer
31 Flower on the wane
33 Portend
36 Triangular sail
37 Play interlude
38 Wireless operators
43 Revolt
44 Dawdled
45 —— Longa
47 Singer Lawrence
48 Gov. Grasso
49 Midday
50 Ridicule
51 Shredded
53 Puerto ——
54 College in N.C.
55 River in England
57 Fashionable

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy
ANKARA	35	95	Fair
ATHENS	30	86	Fair
BEIRUT	32	90	Fair
BELGRADE	25	77	Fair
BERLIN	19	65	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	57	Rain
BUCHAREST	30	86	Fair
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Fair
COPENHAGEN	18	65	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Cloudy
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	19	66	Storms
FRANKFURT	17	63	Foggy
GENEVA	18	65	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	61	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	35	95	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	74	Cloudy
LISBON	23	74	Fair
LONDON	18	65	Fair
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy
MADRID	29	72	Fair
MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy
MILAN	19	66	Fair
MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
MOSCOW	15	59	Cloudy
MUNICH	14	57	Rain
NEW YORK	28	82	Cloudy
NICE	20	68	Storms
OSLO	18	65	Cloudy
PARIS	16	61	Rain
PRAGUE	17	63	Storms
ROME	19	66	Rain
SOFIA	28	82	Fair
STOCKHOLM	17	63	Fair
TEHRAN	37	99	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	33	92	Fair
TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
WARSAW	12	54	Rain
WASHINGTON	28	82	Cloudy
ZURICH	17	63	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 23, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF841.95
— (d) Conbar	SF762
— (d) Grobar	SF621
— (d) Stockbar	SF821
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
— CSF Fund	SF22.25
— Crossbow Fund	SF4.73
— ITF Fund N.V.	$7.63
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$15.46
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.75
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF276
— (d) Canasec	SF433
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF76.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF68
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF74.50
— (d) Ussec	SF502
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF125.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM21.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM73.10
FIDELITY (BERMUDA):	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$20.15
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$56.22
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.91
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$35.48
— (w) Fidelity World Fd	$12.77
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$74.30
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.07
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$54.07
— (r) Jard Sth-East Asia	$12.07
LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 179 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF198.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF353
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$96.81
— (w) Sterling Fund	£119.14
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.93
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parlon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,534.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF872
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF429.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF62
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF410
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF230
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF37.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF91
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF29.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF74.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF76.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF113
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF94
— (d) Globinvest	SF53.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF75.25
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF273.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF125
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF177.50
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM14.35
— (d) Europafonds	DM28.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM19.45
— (d) Unirenta	DM44.00
— (d) Unispecial I	DM52.05

Other Funds

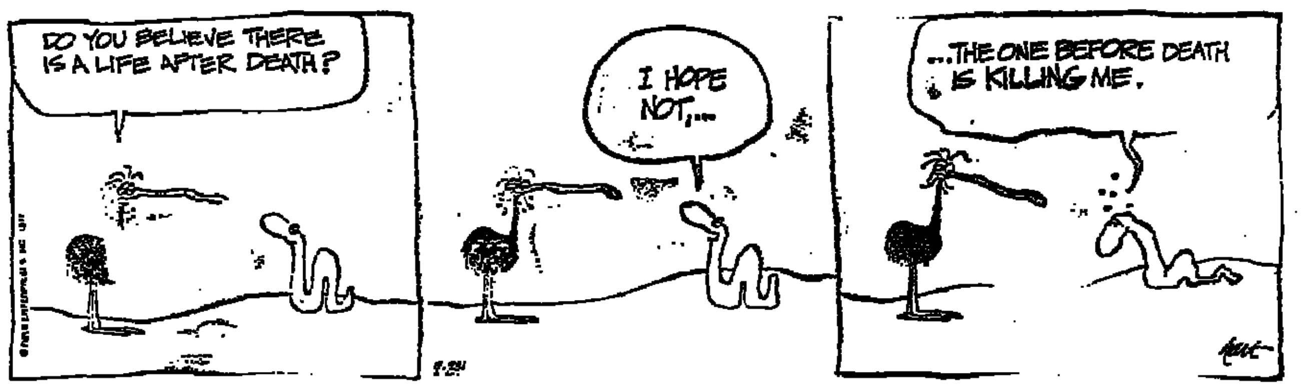
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.69
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.55
Austral. Select Fd	$1.59
(w) Browninvest	$13.17
(d) Capital Sentinvest	LF1,371
(d) Caribico. Growth Fund	$156.05
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.93
(I) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$918.44
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$7.72
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs	$13.63
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V.	$9.73
(w) D.G.C.	$39.14
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.)	$0.72
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.89
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent.	$12.05
(d) Europe Obligations	LF1,057
(w) First Eagle Fund	$3,061.47
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$122.06
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.40
(w) Foncelex Issue Pr.	BF1,748
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF69.49
(d) Fonditalia	$9.57
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM45.71
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.57
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.16
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$6.23
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$1,863.73
(I) H.O.I.T. Hober	$25.53
(d) Icofund	$9.42
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.57
(w) Intermarket Fund	$129.91
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$24.31
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.32
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$20.96
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$6.05
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$6.92
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$19.71
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$50.15
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$22.49
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,674
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.07
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$27.81
(I) Leverage Cap. Hold	$35.02
(w) Luxfund	$20.30
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd	$41.09
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.40
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.20
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.50
(w) Nippon Fund	$49.12
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.85
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$5.57
(w) N.A.M.F.	$50.13
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.57
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,921
(d) Rentinvest	LF900
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.62
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF71.50
Share Realty N.V.	SF15.51
Share International N.V.	$4.08
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM97.40
(d) Soros Fund	$332.1.
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.24
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$27.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$33.21
(w) Transpacific Fund	$24.18
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.28
(d) Universal Dollar Trust	3.00
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$10.33
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.51
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd.	$411.25
(w) Worldwide Securities	$51.53
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,958.24

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; z — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split. ** Ex RTS. "S" — Suspended. N.C.—Not communicated. ●—Ex-coupon.

PEANUTS

WAKE UP! THIS IS YOUR WEDDING DAY!
I CAN'T GO THROUGH WITH IT! I'M TOO YOUNG TO DIE!
DON'T BE NERVOUS... ALMOST EVERYONE FEELS LIKE THAT WHEN THE DAY FINALLY COMES...
COME ON...THIS WILL BE THE HAPPIEST DAY OF YOUR LIFE!
IT WILL?

B.C.



DO YOU BELIEVE THERE IS A LIFE AFTER DEATH?
I HOPE NOT,...
...THE ONE BEFORE DEATH IS KILLING ME.

BLONDIE

SIR, I'M A STROLLING TROUBADOUR!
FOR A DOLLAR I'LL SING A SONG OF YOUR CHOICE
DO YOU KNOW YOU'RE A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY?
NO, BUT IF YOU'D HUM A FEW BARS, MAYBE I CAN FAKE IT!

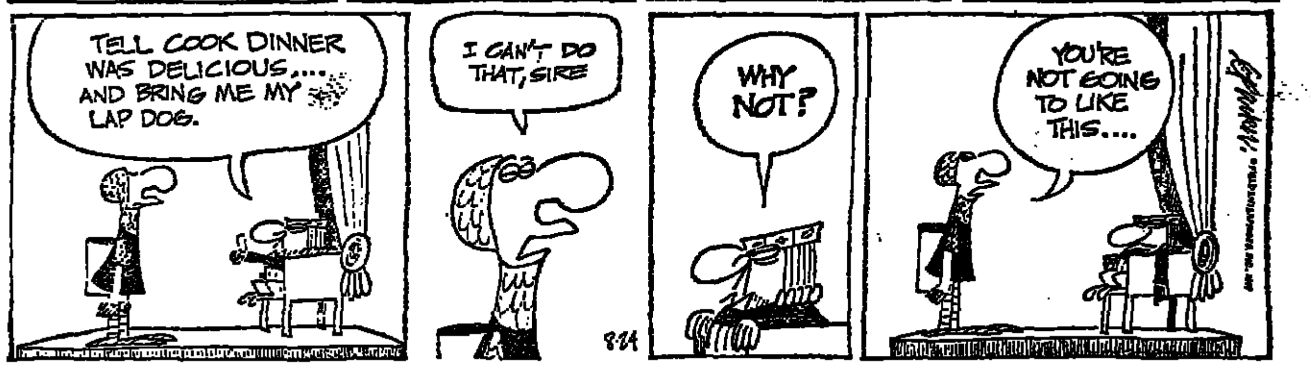
BEETLE BAILEY

OH, BOY! WATER-MELON!
HEY! LT. FLAP! THEY'VE GOT...
OH...YOU'RE HAVING THE PARFAIT?
I SURE HATE TO SEE OLD CUSTOMS DIE AWAY LIKE THAT

ANDY CAPP

THERE'S NO WATER COMIN' OUT OF THE TAPS, PET
THERE ISN'T?
THE CISTERN UPSTAIRS IS FULL O' WATER — WHERE D'YER THINK IT'S GOIN' TO FROM THERE?
I 'AVEN'T THE FOGGIEST
'E DOESN'T CARE WHERE THE WATER GOES, AS LONG AS IT DOESN'T GET INTO THE BOOZE

WIZARD of ID



TELL COOK DINNER WAS DELICIOUS.... AND BRING ME MY LAP DOG.
I CAN'T DO THAT, SIRE
WHY NOT?
YOU'RE NOT GOING TO LIKE THIS....

REX MORGAN M.D.

THAT WAS BRICE! HE JUST MET WITH THE JUDGE! BILLY AND JEANNIE HAVE BEEN RELEASED ON A VERY MODEST BAIL, IN HIS CUSTODY!
GREAT!
MY QUESTION IS — WHEN CAN WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF HIS COMPANY BACK IN THIS OFFICE? SOMEBODY'S GOT TO START SEEING PATIENTS, REX! SO GET INTO YOUR WHITE COAT!
YES, MISS GALE!
INCIDENTALLY, WHEN JEANNIE LEAVES THE HOSPITAL IN A WEEK OR SO, WE'LL HAVE TO FIND A PLACE FOR HER TO LIVE UNTIL SHE CAN FIND WORK! ANY SUGGESTIONS?
NOT A SINGLE ONE!

RIP KIRBY

IT'S TRUE! PEOPLE WHO DISTURB THE REST OF ROYAL MUMMIES COME UNDER AWFUL CURSES. I READ IT SOMEWHERE.
WE COULD HARDLY LEAVE THIS ONE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA, WIGGERS.
I ALWAYS ASSUME MR. KIRBY KNOWS WHAT HE'S DOING. NONETHELESS, I THINK I SHALL SIT UNDER MY LUCKY PYRAMID FOR A WHILE.
ARE YOU WAITING FOR ME, DOCTOR DESTINY? YOU SEEM TO KNOW THINGS I CAN ONLY GUESS AT...

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PEELO

SINUM

NUDJOC

KOVINE

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Give me a lovely complexion
AS FAR AS THEY CAN GO IN A BEAUTY PARLOR.

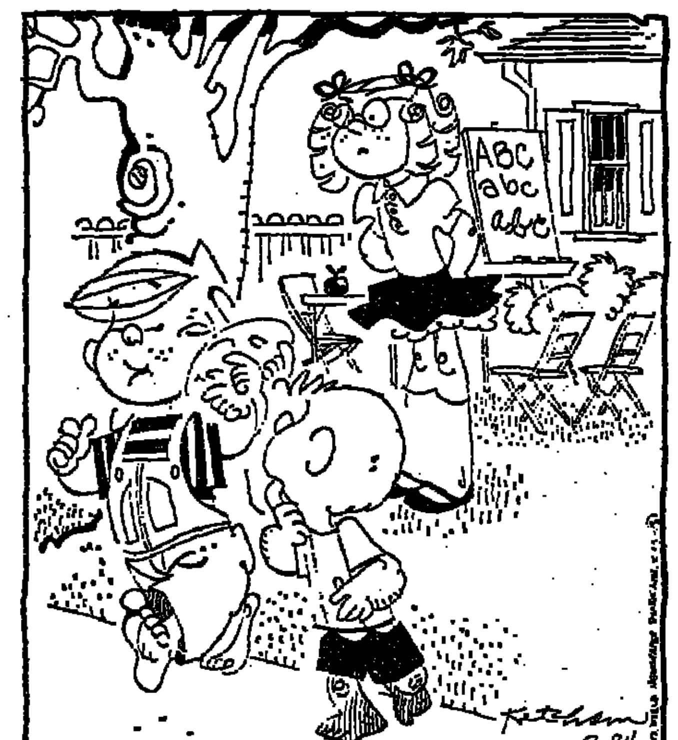
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CAMEO THICK EXOTIC IMBIBE
Answer: What the striker's case was—A MATCHBOX

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOW I KNOW SHE'S CRAZY....WANTING US TO PLAY SCHOOL IN THE SUMMERTIME!"

BOOKS

RED AUERBACH
An Autobiography

By Arnold "Red" Auerbach and Joe Fitzgerald. F[...] John Havlicek. Putnam's. Illustrated. 331 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"WHEN I first met him I disliked him," someone once said of Arnold "Red" Auerbach. "But gradually it grew to hate." That says it pretty well for most of the opponents of the mercilessly successful architect of the Boston Celtics professional basketball team—especially for poor New York Knickerbocker fans, who year after year after year have had to watch Red Auerbach's "green tide" sweep over their inept heroes, and to suffer the added indignity of the infamous victory cigar, which was simply the man's way of blowing smoke in people's faces.

But he is smart; nobody can deny that he is smart; everything he has done has been touched with smart, from his acquisition in 1956 of the magnificent Bill Russell when some held that Russell would never even make it in the pros, to his construction of the Green Machine that won more championships in fewer years—11 in 13, to be exact—than any other professional sports team in recorded history.

Smart was what the New York Knickerbockers have never been, except when they were coached by another gray redhead, William "Red" Holzman, until he either misplaced his brains or acquired Michael Burke as his superior. So this Knick fan was drawn like any loser to a winner by "Red Auerbach: An Autobiography"—even if it isn't really an autobiography, but rather a biography by Boston sports columnist Joe Fitzgerald interrupted regularly by Auerbach's lively musings; and even though the book is full of American-flag waving and phrases such as "with World War II raging" and "he was that kind of guy." Surely some of Auerbach's brains would be on display in the account of his peerless career as a coach and general manager.

Well, of course, they are, although they prove of little comfort if one happens to identify with the Knickerbockers. One of the things of which Auerbach is proudest is that he not only kept the Celtics on top but also did it on a sneaker-string. "I'm always amused to read about the Knickerbockers trading a Mike Riordan for an Earl Monroe. Damn it, that's no trade. That's a $40,000 salary being swapped for a $200,000 salary. In my book it's a $160,000 purchase . . . New York won two lousy championships (1970, 1973) and look at the guys who were bought for those teams: Dave Debusschere, Dick Barnett, Earl Monroe, Jerry Lucas, John Gianelli." Auerbach is still blowing smoke in people's faces.

On the other hand, he rates as his all-star opponent center

not George Mikan or
berlain, but Willis R[...]
appointed new co[...]
Knicks. "First, he [...]
Secondly, he was [...]
unconcerned about [...]
duction. He was dis[...]
do what you asked [...]
he'd pay the price [...]
all—he was a wi[...]
ought to give a litt[...]
those who think t[...]
simply Mike Burke[...]
winning image.

Actually, Red Au[...]
much more proud [...]
thority he had to [...]
be a winning coach [...]
brains with which [...]
Brains went with[...]
may not always [...]
I'm never wrong," [...]
tell his players [...]
does admit that [...]
coaching days, at [...]
School in Washing[...]
asked a tall, stro[...]
to come out for [...]
had to cut him [...]
sessions later. (T[...]
was Bowie Kuhn.)

It was to estal[...]
that Auerbach re[...]
to acknowledge th[...]
the popular Bob [...]
hadn't been able [...]
great, great tale[...]
wound up with a [...]
ing athlete who ne[...]
realized his full [...]
was for the sak[...]
that Auerbach wa[...]
wars with the refe[...]
up paying $17,000 [...]
the course of his c[...]
Authority establis[...]
he argues, and a [...]
ship is necessary [...]
and basketball [...]
Whether wars an[...]
pionships are real [...]
the good society [...]
But I refuse to [...]
fantasy life with [...]
its relevance to re[...]

In short, I ca[...]
reading Auerbac[...]
raphy" more [...]
him than ever. [...]
Certainly he's a [...]
really could walk [...]
nearly claims to [...]
he'd probably k[...]
But he found [...]
needed, he signed [...]
dollars, he made [...]
him and respec[...]
won and won an[...]

If only the Kni[...]
had him.

Christopher Le[...] a book reviewer [...] York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	M	A	N	■	D	A	K	A	R	■	L	A	R	K
B	A	L	E	■	E	R	I	C	A	■	E	D	I	E
O	N	E	M	O	M	E	N	T	P	L	E	A	S	E
E	X	C	A	V	A	T	E	■	A	I	R	M	E	N
■	■	■	T	U	N	E	■	A	C	M	E	■	■	■
B	E	H	O	L	D	■	S	W	I	N	D	L	E	D
A	B	O	D	E	■	M	E	A	T	S	■	I	L	E
S	O	R	E	■	F	E	R	R	Y	■	P	A	I	N
I	N	N	■	F	A	R	A	D	■	S	O	R	T	S
S	Y	S	T	E	M	I	C	■	L	E	S	S	E	E
■	■	■	A	D	I	T	■	S	U	E	T	■	■	■
S	H	A	M	U	S	■	S	U	B	T	R	A	C	T
T	E	L	E	P	H	O	N	E	B	O	O	T	H	S
A	R	T	S	■	E	L	I	D	E	■	A	T	O	P
B	O	O	T	■	D	E	T	E	R	■	D	A	W	N

U.K. Tou[...] Spending[...]

LONDON, A[...] Despite cost-of-[...] and the general [...] spending by Bri[...] home and over[...] reached an all-ti[...] billion ($6.3 billi[...] Tourist Board h[...]

Of the total, [...] billion) was on t[...] ain.

The only co[...] stringency of th[...] slight cut in th[...] average holiday [...] covering all form[...] Britons in Brita[...] million in 1975 t[...] year.

BRIDGE—By A[...]

It occurred to East, on the diagram, that the slam could probably be beaten if his partner could be induced to lead a spade instead of a club, and this was right in a sense. If West had led a low spade on his own initiative, South would no doubt have gone down to defeat by playing an honor from the dummy. But East's Lightner double asking for an unusual lead transmitted a message that South could read better than West.

If West had led a low spade now, South would have played low expecting the ruff and would later have picked up the spades and avoided a diamond loser. But

from West's ang[...]
void rated to be [...]
he led that suit [...]
thing for the w[...]

South won w[...]
dummy and was [...]
He drew trun[...]
mentally thanki[...]
the even break. [...]
double he knew [...]
tion, but so did W[...]
tried to slip th[...]
West covered [...]
maintaining a st[...]

The spade kin[...]
and the club ac[...]
club ruff was It[...]
spade to the ei[...]
club ruff produc[...]

NORTH
♠AK83
♡9863
◇A9
♣A86

WEST
♠QJ76
♡74
◇K10653
♣Q9

EAST (D)
♠—
♡QJ
◇QJ74
♣KJ107432

SOUTH
♠109542
♡AK1052
◇82
♣5

WEST
♠Q7
♡—
◇K106
♣—

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
3♣	3♡	Pass	4♣
Pass	4♡	Pass	6♡
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond five.

A diamond lea[...]
issue. The only [...]
ing a ruff-and-sl[...]
to win and ma[...]
lead. South had [...]
liant performan[...]

Winning as 2d-Place Pirates Lose

...lies Boost Their Lead to 7 1/2

...g. 23 (UPI).—...ke McBride and ...elped Philadel-... Braves 5-4 yes-... the Phillies' ...ames over the ...s in the Na-...t.

...oved ahead for ...ith. Pinch-hit-...r led off with ... to second on a ...starter Preston Hanna. McBride followed with a single, and when shortstop Pat Rockett's throw sailed into the dugout. McCarver scored and McBride went to second. After Greg Luzinski was intentionally walked, pinch-hitter Dave Johnson greeted reliever Duane Theiss with an RBI single to tally the Phillies' fifth run.

Cardinals 8, Dodgers 6

At St. Louis, Roger Freed's three-run pinch-hit home run capped a seven-run ninth that gave the Cardinals an 8-6 triumph over Los Angeles.

Cubs 3, Giants 2

At Chicago, Rick Reuschel and Willie Hernandez scattered nine hits as the Cubs defeated San Francisco, 3-2. It was the Cubs' eighth victory without a loss to the Giants this season.

Mets 2, Astros 1

At New York, pinch-hitter Bruce Boisclair stroked a two-run double with one out in the seventh, enabling the Mets to snap a five-game losing streak with a 2-1 triumph over Houston.

Padres 1, Pirates 0

At Pittsburgh, Gene Tenace belted his 14th homer and Bob Shirley and Rollie Fingers combined on a seven-hitter to lead San Diego to a 1-0 victory over the Pirates.

Expos 5, Reds 1

At Cincinnati, Warren Cromartie slammed a two-run homer and Sam Mejias added a pair of doubles and a single to lead Montreal to a 5-1 defeat of the Reds behind the combined four-hit pitching of Wayne Twitchell and Joe Kerrigan.

White Sox 5, Yankees 3

In the American League, at Chicago, Oscar Gamble's run-scoring single broke a 3-3 tie in the eighth and paved the way for the White Sox to break New York's winning streak at eight games with a 5-3 victory.

Twins 5, Red Sox 4

At Bloomington, Minn., Larry Hisle greeted ex-teammate Bill Campbell with a two-out, ninth-inning single that scored Jerry Terrel from second base to give the Twins a 5-4 triumph over Boston. It was the fourth straight loss for the American League East leaders.

Rangers 8, Brewers 7

At Arlington, Texas, Jim Sundberg's two-run, seventh-inning single rallied Texas to an 8-7 victory over Milwaukee and snapped the Rangers' three-game losing streak.

Royals 8, Orioles 7

At Kansas City, Hal McRae's two-out infield single scored Frank White from second to cap a three-run ninth and lift the Royals to an 8-7 defeat of Baltimore.

Indians 12, Mariners 1

Mariners 4, Indians 3

At Seattle, Wayne Garland walked home a run and allowed the winning tally to score on a wild pitch as the Mariners beat Cleveland, 4-3 in the second game of a doubleheader after the Indians won the opener, 12-1. In the first game, Jim Bibby hurled a two-hitter, Rico Carty had five RBI and Buddy Bell smacked a grand slam.

Tigers 5, Angels 1

At Anaheim, Fernando Arroyo tossed a five-hitter and Rusty Staub cracked a three-run homer in the seventh to lead Detroit to a 5-1 triumph over California for the Tigers' fourth straight victory.

A's 5, Blue Jays 2

At Oakland, pinch-hitter Willie Crawford smacked a three-run homer in the seventh to power the A's to a 5-2 triumph over Toronto.

AP.

...ge Brett is ...sing Bandit.'

...gged ...'s Out

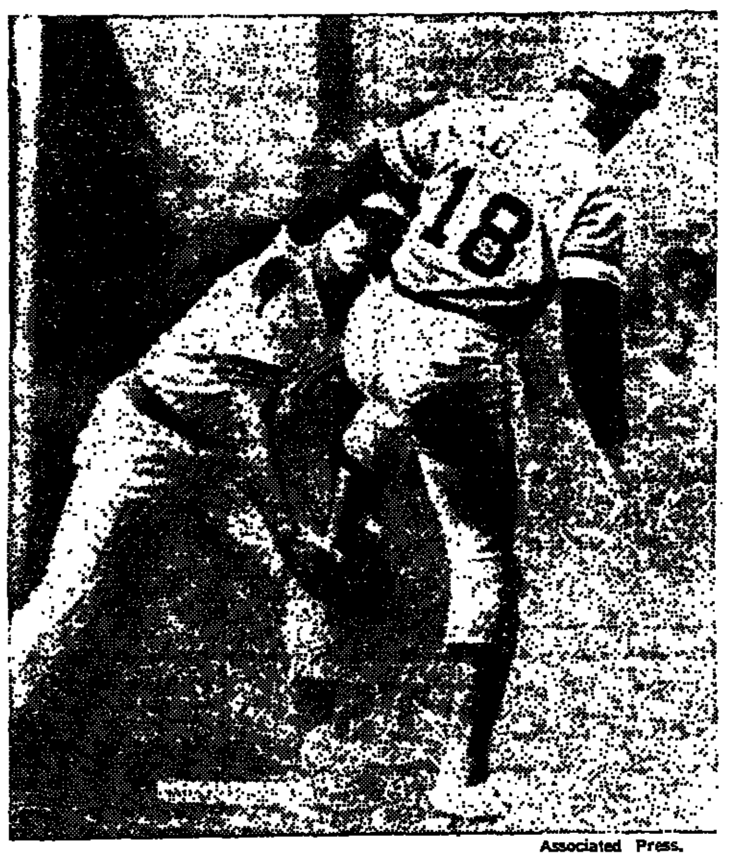
...Aug. 23 (AP).... ...orce for the ...as coming last ...till could not ...umed "Kissing...

...ts Cottrell ...n guards, got ...planted a kiss George Brett, ...hird baseman, ...re than 36,000

...t up with her, ...the field and ...was charged ...duct.

...irl, began her ...ng career in ...when, on a ...nto the field ...se.

Standings



Associated Press.

WEBFOOT—Giants' Bill Madlock gets foot stuck in glove of Cubs' Mike Sember and is out on steal attempt.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Parker, Pitt.	124	509	86	174	.342
Stennett, Pitt.	116	453	53	152	.336
Simmons, St. L.	116	403	67	134	.333
Griffey, Cin.	121	466	91	151	.324
Templeton, St. L.	118	473	74	153	.323
Luzinski, Phil.	112	420	71	133	.317
Foster, Cin.	121	472	96	147	.311
Robinson, Pitt.	104	376	55	116	.309
Valentine, Mtl.	104	432	56	130	.305
Morales, Chi.	118	424	51	130	.307

RUNS—Foster, Cin., 96; Morgan, Cin., 96; Griffey, Cin., 91; Winfield, S.D., 88; Parker, Pitt., 86.

RUNS BATTED IN—Foster, Cin., 118; Luzinski, Phil., 102; Cey, LA, 95; Burroughs, Atl., 91; Bench, Cin., 89.

HITS—Parker, Pitt., 175; Templeton, St. L., 153; Stennett, Pitt., 152; Griffey, Cin., 151; Rose, Cin., 150.

DOUBLES—Parker, Pitt., 39; Cromartie, Mtl., 36; Morales, Chi., 33; Rose, Cin., 31; Cash, Mtl., 30.

TRIPLES — Templeton, St. L., 12; Maddox, Phil., 8; Almon, S.D., 8; six tied with 7.

HOME RUNS—Foster, Cin., 41; Burroughs, Atl., 32; Luzinski, Phil., 31; Schmidt, Phil., 30; Bench, Cin., 27.

STOLEN BASES—Cedeno, Hstn., 43; Taveras, Pitt., 42; Moreno, Pitt., 40; Morgan, Cin., 39; Richards, S.D., 39.

PITCHING (12 decisions)—Rau, L.A., 13-3, .813, 3.44; R. Reuschel, Chi., 17-5, .773, 2.76; Candelaria, Pitt., 13-4, .765, 2.63; R. Forsch, St. L., 15-5, .750, 3.30; Lonborg, Phil., 9-3, .750, 3.63; Seaver, Cin., 14-5, .737, 2.93; John, L.A., 14-5, .737, 2.79; Carlton, Phil., 18-7, .720, 2.53.

STRIKEOUTS — Niekro, Atl., 192; Koosman, N.Y., 163; Rogers, Mtl., 158; Seaver, Cin., 154; Richard, Hstn., 152.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Carew, Minn.	121	477	100	181	.379
Singleton, Balt.	112	392	67	131	.334
Bostock, Minn.	120	470	86	156	.332
Rice, Bost.	120	489	77	158	.323
Bailor, Tor.	108	435	59	139	.320
Rivers, N.Y.	105	430	56	137	.319
LeFlore, Det.	116	494	75	156	.316
Zisk, Chi.	110	422	69	132	.313
Hargrove, Texas	115	400	68	124	.310
Yount, Mil.	121	481	53	147	.306
Brett, K.C.	101	415	75	127	.306

RUNS—Carew, Minn., 100; Bostock, Minn., 88; Bonds, Cal., 85; Scott, Bost., 82; Smalley, Minn., 82.

RUNS BATTED IN—Hisle, Minn., 98; Bonds, Cal., 91; Thompson, Det., 90; Hobson, Bost., 89; Zisk, Chi., 84.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 181; Rice, Bost., 158; LeFlore, Det., 156; Bostock, Minn., 156; Cooper, Mil., 149.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 40; Jackson, N.Y., 33; Hisle, Minn., 30; Lemon, Chi., 29; Carew, Minn., 29.

TRIPLES — Carew, Minn., 15; Rice, Bost., 13; Brett, K.C., 10; Bostock, Minn., 10; Fuentes, Det., 9; Randolph, N.Y., 9; McRae, K.C., 9.

HOME RUNS—Rice, Bost., 30; Bonds, Cal., 30; Scott, Bost., 29; Nettles, N.Y., 29; Zisk, Chi., 28.

STOLEN BASES — Patek, K.C., 39; Remy, Cal., 33; LeFlore, Det., 28; Page, Oak., 28; Bonds, Cal., 27.

PITCHING (12 decisions) — Rozema, Det., 14-4, .778, 2.83; Guliett, N.Y., 10-3, .769, 3.95; Barrios, Chi., 12-4, .750, 4.21; Johnson, Minn., 13-5, .722, 2.83; Bird, K.C., 9-4, .692, 4.53. Tanana, Cal., 15-7, .682, 2.30; Goltz, Minn., 15-7, .682, 3.41; Grimsley, Balt., 12-6, .667, 3.46.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 289; Tanana, Cal., 190; Leonard, K.C., 175; Blyleven, Texas, 162; Eckersley, Cleve., 156.

Monday's Line Scores

...AGUE

...01 001—2 9 0
...00 01x—3 10 0
...avelle (7) and ...uschel, Heinan-... W—Reuschel ... HR—Murcer

...00 000—1 7 0
...00 000—0 7 0
... and Roberts; ...d Dyer. W—...er, 10-8. HR—

...00 000—1 7 0
...00 20x—2 5 1
...and Ferguson. ...and Stearns. ...chard, 12-10.

...00 000—3 10 0
...10 000—1 4 1
...(6) and Car-...n (6). Murray ...—Twitchell, 3-9 ...HR—Cromartie

...00 001—6 12 1
...00 002—8 12 1
...Bosch (9) and ...(4). Metzger ...Simmons. W—

Hrabosky, 6-4. L—Hough, 5-10. HR—Yeager (13), Freed (4).

Philadelphia ... 100 011 200—5 9 0
Atlanta ... 000 030 001—4 7 3

Lonborg, Garber (7), Reed (9) and Boone. Hanna, Davey (7), Theiss (7), Campbell (8) and Pocoroba. W—Lonborg, 9-3. L—Hanna, 0-2. HR—McBride (12), Johnstone (10), Gilbreath (7).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Cleveland ... 200 154 002—12 18 0
Seattle ... 000 000 001— 1 2 2

Bibby (10-10) and Fosse; Galasso, Laxton (5), Segui (6) and Stinson. L—Galasso, 0-4. HR—Carty (10), Bell (11), Bochte (9); Meyer (19).

(Second Game)

Cleveland ... 002 010 000—3 9 1
Seattle ... 010 030 00x—4 8 0

Garland, Kern (7) and Kendall; Montague (6-10) and Cox. L—Garland, 10-15. HR—Bochte (6), Cox (2).

Baltimore ... 032 001 001—7 9 0
Kansas City ... 002 000 123—8 10 2

Palmer, Drago (8), T. Martinez (8), D. Martinez (9) and Dempsey. Skaggs (5), Leonard, Hassler (4), Mingori (9) and Porter. W—Mingori, 1-3. L—T. Martinez, 4-1. HR—Mora (12); Cowens (18).

Milwaukee ... 301 200 200—7 10 0
Texas ... 221 001 20x—8 9 2

Sorensen, Rodriguez (3), McClure (7), Castro (7) and Moore, Haney; Blyleven, Devine (7) and Sundberg. W—Devine, 10-6. L—Rodriguez, 3-5. HR—Hargrove (11).

New York ... 000 011 100—3 7 2
Chicago ... 000 000 23x—5 9 0

Figueroa, Lyle (8) and Munson; Barrios (12-4) and Downing. L—Figueroa, 12-9. HR—Piniella (6), Rivers (8), Chambliss (14).

Boston ... 100 000 012—4 8 0
Minnesota ... 040 000 001—5 11 1

Wise, Lee (2), Campbell (9) and Fisk; Thormodsgard, T. Johnson (9) and Wynegar. T—Johnson, 13-5. L—Lee, 4-2. HR—Lynn (14), Adams (6).

Toronto ... 001 010 000—2 7 0
Oakland ... 100 000 40x—5 6 0

Lemanczyk (10-11) and Cerone. Medich, Lacey (8) and Sanguillen. W—Medich, 6-6. HR—Crawford (1).

Detroit ... 010 001 300—5 9 1
California ... 000 000 010—1 5 1

Arroyo (7-13) and May; Hartzell, LaRoche (7), Miller (8) and Humphrey, Hampton. L—Hartzell, 6-8. HR—Staub (17), Solaita (11).

Renée Richards' U.S. Open

* * * * * *

Civil Rights and the Human Spirit and 'Purity'

By Dave Kindred

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP).—When they begin the U.S. Open tennis tournament next week, Renée Richards will be one of 96 players in the women's draw. She will be there by order of the New York State Supreme Court, which said that to bar her as a transsexual would be a violation of her civil rights.

Measured by circulation, the New York News is the nation's largest newspaper, selling more than 2 million copies a day. Dick Young has long written sports for the News, earning a reputation for good reporting and crisp writing. Last week, to help his readers sort out the Renée Richards story, Young wrote:

"In these times of juries' snafus, it comes as no surprise that a judge cannot tell a man from a woman, nor a men's tennis tournament from a women's.

"Justice Alfred M. Ascione of the New York State Supreme Court ruled that the authorities of the U.S. Tennis Open were 'grossly unfair' in prohibiting a transsexual, Renée Richards, from competing in their tournament. Unfair to whom?

"What of the rights of other women in the tournament? Is it fair for them that they be asked to compete against a 6-foot-2, 142-pound altered male? Is this what we recognize as the goal for balanced participation in sports?

"Contemporary judges, in their obsession with legalities, seem to overlook the premise of all organized sports, which is fair and equitable competition."

It is a measure of Young's skill that in only seven crisp sentences, taking but a minute to read, he has demonstrated an insensitivity and illogic that some writers could attain only in volumes that would busy a reader for months.

Most transsexuals are anguished people, the mind and soul of one sex trapped in the body of the other sex.

By sex-reassignment surgery, Richard Raskind became Renée Richards. Not many transsexuals have the money for the surgery. Not many have the courage necessary to build a new life in a society that treats them as freaks. Only one, Renée Richards, enters the U.S. Open and risks wounds by people mean enough to call her an "altered male," as if she'd just returned from the veterinarian's office. Psychological testing, living as the other sex, taking hormones to change sexual characteristics—it all precedes sex-reassignment surgery, and the result is not an "altered male" but, at last, peace between the warring mind and body.

As defender of our athletic purity, the New York News man frets that Renée Richards has an unfair advantage. In her first professional tournament a year ago, Richards lost to an unranked, unknown 17-year-old.

Through use of female hormones, Richards is 40 pounds lighter than Raskind and has 30 per cent less muscle mass. She is 43 years old. ("What are these girls worried about?" the unaltered Ilie Nastase said. "She's old enough to be their mother.")

Legally, socially, culturally, by her own desire and choice, Renée Richards is a woman, and even if she retained the athletic abilities of Richard Raskind, she still ought to be allowed in any tournament open to women.

Were we to legislate against women who have unfair physical advantages, we might see a need to amputate Chris Evert's left leg. Just to slow her down a bit.

The very essence of sport is unfair advantage. Life is unfair. But we play on, determined to overcome, jubilant beyond words when we succeed. To reduce sport to a single level of competence is to rob it of life.

For Renee Richards, secrecy was available. Secrecy would have spared some people discomfort.

But in her trials, she has affirmed the majesty of the human spirit.

The Soccer Scene

England's Greenwood Goes Center Stage

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Aug. 23 (IHT).—The official unveiling of a new messiah is usually, in the modern age at least, performed with an ambience of hope and promise. The British, however, still do things differently.

This evening, for example, at a press conference to introduce Ron Greenwood, the new manager of England's national soccer team, Sir Harold Thompson, chairman of the Football Association, produced this stiff-upper-lip declaration: "If, at the end of it, Mr. Greenwood has lost three matches out of three played, then we shall still say, categorically, we made the right choice."

Doesn't exactly fill you with confidence that England can revive its expiring World Cup hopes, does it? Greenwood is the man chosen, initially on a temporary basis, to succeed Don Revie, who defected to the United Arab Emirates a month ago, leaving his country almost certain to finish second to Italy and thus fail to qualify for the World Cup in Argentina. Greenwood, thankfully, did a little better than his chairman. "Who knows?" he challenged, "by the end of December I might be walking on water." Who knows?

I should introduce you to Greenwood. He's 54, the general manager of West Ham United, a gentle and scholarly Northerner whose 13-year-reign in the East End dockland of London has produced a few winning teams but a watershed for stylish, creative soccer and an academy of ex-players turned managers who are out in the world spreading his doctrine almost as a faith.

In turning to Ron Greenwood, England has done something far more fundamental than change managers: It has changed ideals. Revie was hired three years ago at $44,000 a year with the simple philosophy of win at all costs. He not only lost, he walked out without dignity. Greenwood now is asked not merely to try to win, but above all to try to instill honor and creativity.

Within a day of taking the challenge, it became clear that a profession which in the past has derided his methods as "nice, but lacking the backbone to compete in this harsh world" is now behind him almost to a man. Champion Liverpool, which won the European Cup in Rome just a few months ago, sent a telegram that read, "Congratulations. Cooperation assured." Greenwood responded by traveling 300 miles overnight to watch Liverpool play at Middlesbrough, by talking to Liverpool's management and players before their game, and by hinting that his first move is to be a practical one.

'The Attraction'

Liverpool, extremes of stamina, will power and physical force, represents a near antithesis to what Greenwood loves in soccer. But left a squad which has neither shape nor understanding, he is letting it be known that all nine Englishmen in the Liverpool squad are included in his plans. The reasoning, simply, is that on which West Germany built its World Cup around first Bayern Munich and then Borussia Moenchengladbach, as the Netherlands did on the original Ajax squad and as, years ago, the Hungarians did in selecting a national team based on the teamwork and collective understanding at club level. An avid student of the Continental game, Greenwood knows Liverpool's style is far from the best of the Europeans in technique, but at least it has a winning habit and a great unity. And he has no time to build that afresh before the crucial World Cup games against Luxembourg in October and Italy in November.

Making it clear that he would like the England job on a permanent basis, and looking somewhat embarrassed when his chairman insisted that the FA has not yet even listed all the applicants, Greenwood nevertheless made his thinking as clear as Revie's had been murky: "The attraction of British soccer may be that in the First Division you have 22 styles of play," he said. "But that is exactly what makes the manager's job more difficult. Somehow he has to marry the habits of players from differing philosophies . . . and players under pressure revert to habits. We all do, don't we?"

We sure do. Before the end of his lecture, Greenwood pointed out that he will tour the nation, talking, discussing, trying to involve coaches and players in England's cause. And will he, football scholar, look forward to reaping a last change that managers can follow? "I'll be meeting many of the managers soon," he parried, "and in my capacity as chairman of the Football Managers and Coaches Association I'll be trying to push through something we all need—a pension scheme."

He smiled at his joke, squashed rumors that he is about to sack Revie's former aides, and left to watch Arsenal play Everton.

Borowiak Defeats Fillol to Win the Canadian Open

TORONTO, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Jeff Borowiak took only 44 minutes to defeat Chile's Jaime Fillol, 6-0, 6-1, and collect the $20,000 first prize last night in the final of the $160,000 Canadian Open tennis tournament.

It was the most important tournament victory in six years of pro tennis for the 27-year-old veteran. Borowiak, who entered the competition seeded 12th, played his sharpest tennis of the tournament with effective serves and accurate passing shots to down the sixth-seeded Chilean.

Cox Is Ousted

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 23 (UPI).—Brian Gottfried, Manuel Orantes and Eddie Dibbs fought through to victory but Mark Cox, Britain's No. 1, fell in straight sets at the opening of the $125,000 U.S. Professional Championships yesterday.

Gottfried topped Brian Teacher, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, Orantes beat John Lloyd of Britain, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3; Dibbs downed Yugoslavia's Zeljko Franulovic, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, and Colombia's Ivan Molina defeated Cox, by 7-6, 6-1.

Newport Race Halted

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 23 (AP). —The America's Cup race between Courageous and Enterprise in the final defender trials was abandoned today in thick fog and extremely light, shifting winds.

NFL 'Eaglets' Upset Patriots

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Rookie Mike Cordova, fighting for a spot on the Eagles' roster, threw one touchdown pass and engineered another scoring drive to give Philadelphia a 21-10 upset victory over the New England Patriots last night in a preseason exhibition.

Cordova, an 11th-round draft choice from Stanford, entered the game with the Eagles behind by 10-7 to the Patriots, who had been unbeaten in two exhibition games.

Midway through the third period, an interception of a Steve Grogan pass by another rookie, defensive back Eric Johnson, and a 19-yard return gave the Eagles the ball on their 35.

From there, Cordova directed an eight-play drive that ended when he looked away from one receiver and fired down the middle to Vince Papale for a 14-yard score.

In the fourth quarter, an interception of a Grogan pass by yet another rookie, free agent safety Herman Edward, gave the Eagles possession on the Patriot 34.

Aided by a holding penalty against New England that nullified a Patriots' interception in the end zone, the Eagles put the game out of reach with 4:27 left when James Betterson, also a first-year man, plunged three yards for a touchdown.

U.S. Cagers Beat Cuba In Fight-Jarred Game

SOFIA, Aug 23 (AP).—The U.S. men's basketball team defeated Cuba, 94-78, in the World University Games tonight after a fight in which center Jim Bailey was injured by a broken bottle.

The game exploded in uproar early in the second half as the entire Cuban team rushed the U.S. bench.

Bailey, a 6-foot-9-inch player from Rutgers, was led out of the hall with blood streaming from his arm.

"He will need at least 15 to 20 stitches to close the wound," a team official said.

The score was tied at 46-46 when the disturbance occurred two minutes into the third period. The U.S. quintet had led 42-40 at the half but, after two minutes, the Cubans equalized the count.

The U.S. men's coach rose from his bench to dispute a referee's call giving the Cubans the ball, and the fracas erupted.

Lucille Kyvallos, coach of the U.S. women's basketball team, said: "Somebody just pushed somebody else in front of the U.S. bench and then one of the Cuban players attacked our coach, Denny Crum."

Witness's Account

The Israeli basketball team was sitting a few rows behind the U.S. bench and Adin Talbar, deputy chief of the Israeli delegation, said: "The ref said the ball belonged to the Cubans, and the U.S. coach said something to him.

"I saw the Cuban bump the American coach with his shoulder, and the U.S. coach pushed him back," the Israeli official said.

"Within one-tenth of a second the Cubans rushed the American bench, swinging bottles. It was not a pretty sight."

Crum said: "I don't really know what started it. It is unfortunate that things like this happen.

"I know we didn't start the fight."

Crum said he believed the fight was the turning point of the game and had a demoralizing effect on the Cubans.

"They failed to play on even terms with us for the rest of the game," the coach said.

Another U.S. team official said a Cuban broke a bottle and slashed Bailey's arm.

Moscow Fight in 1973

The scene was almost a repetition of the clash between the United States and Cuba at the last University Games, in Moscow in 1973.

On that occasion, the game ended in a free-for-all fight and players were hit on the heads with chairs.

This time, Bulgarian police moved in to break up the fighting, and the game was resumed with 18 minutes remaining.

After the battle, the U.S. team easily outscored the Cubans and, in winning, took a clear lead in the race for a place in Thursday's final. The Americans beat the Soviet Union, 129-95, last night.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Cuba and Brazil are grouped together in the semifinals. The winner of the group will advance to the final. The U.S. squad is scheduled to play Brazil tomorrow.

In the final track and field competition at the games, Tom Andrews, hurdler and runner by turns, won two gold medals for the United States in a versatile display tonight.

Andrews, of the University of Southern California, won the 400-meter hurdles in 49.52, then anchored the U.S. 4×400-meter relay team to victory in 3:01.2.

Both times were records for these games.

The only other athlete who broke into the domination of East European countries on the last night of track and field competition was Jacky Curtet, a French long jumper. She won her event with a leap of 6.38 meters and gained France's first gold medal of the games.

The U.S. quartet finished three-tenths of a second ahead of Poland in the 4×400. The Americans led all the way, and would have won by a wider margin if their baton changing had been better.

Loss in 4x100

More bad baton changing could have cost the U.S. team the gold medal in the 4x100-meter relay. The Soviet Union won in 38.75 — another games record—with Italy second and the United States third.

A crowd of 25,000—looking a little sparse in the vast Vassily Levsky Stadium—cheered Bulgarian heroine Totka Petrova to victory in the 1,500 meters and her second gold medal of the games.

Petrova had won the 800 meters in 1:57.6. Now she raced home yards ahead of her rival to win the 1,500 meters in 4:05.67, a record for the games.

Gottfried Beaten

The track and field ended with the Russians collecting six gold medals in the men's events and three in the women's. The Bulgarians won two in the men's and three in the women's.

The United States' gold haul was four—tonight's pair in addition to the men's 200 meters for Clancy Edwards and the women's 400 meters for Rosalyn Bryant, of California State.

Earlier today, Balazs Taroczy, a Hungarian star, stopped America's Larry Gottfried, 6-1, 6-1, in the semifinals of the men's singles tennis tournament.

Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia ousted Vadim Borissov, a Russian with a double-grip backhand, 6-3, 6-3, in the other semifinal.

AP.

SCORING—Darrell Griffith of U.S. quintet lays one up in game with the Russians.

British Girls' Golf

FORMBY, England, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Kerstin Ehrnlund, 18, the Swedish women's golf champion, beat titleholder Gillian Stewart of Scotland to reach the last eight of the British Girls' Championship here today.

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Observer

A Superior Vacation

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—We vacationed on historic Wampum Island. Everybody felt superior.

The people who live year-round on the island felt superior to the summer visitors. The people who were born on the island felt superior to the people who were not born on the island, even though they lived year-round on the island.

Baker

The summer people who owned houses felt superior to the summer people who rented houses, and the summer people who rented for the entire season felt superior to the people who rented only for the month.

The people who rented for the month felt superior to the people who rented for two weeks. The people who rented for two weeks felt superior to the people who rented space in rooming houses.

Everybody felt superior to the people who came by boat in the morning and left by boat in the afternoon. These people were called "the day trippers." The day trippers felt superior to the people who had to stay back in the city.

All day they would throng the streets of Wampumburg, the island's only town, blockading traffic and feeling superior about being there, and everyone else would come out of doors and drive into Wampumburg to feel so superior to the day trippers that they forgot how inferior they were to so many other persons on the island.

Even within the well defined class groupings there were subtle variations in superiority feelings. Among people who lived year-round on Wampum, for example, those who could move out of Wampumburg for the summer and take a cottage in the Squatting Wampum, a small village over the horizon, felt superior to those who stayed in Wampumburg all summer.

Among summer people who owned houses, people who owned houses on the water felt superior to people who owned houses off the water.

People who had private beaches felt superior to people who had to go to public beaches.

Some people arrived on immense sailboats and tied up in the marina. They felt superior to the people who arrived on immense powerboats and tied up alongside them. People in immense powerboats felt superior to people in small sailboats while people in small sailboats felt superior to people in small powerboats.

People who had confirmed ferry reservations for their cars felt superior to people who did not. People who had confirmed seats on the airline felt superior to people who had confirmed car reservations on the ferry.

People who had private planes felt superior to people who had to use the airline, and people who had private jet planes felt superior to people who had private propeller planes.

The eating competition was intense. Those who could afford to dine at the Wampum Plenty Swordfish House felt superior to those who had to eat at the Surf 'n' Turf Beach Shack. In the home-kitchen division, people who had found fresh corn and tomatoes felt superior to those who had had to settle for canned peas and frozen asparagus.

People who had tans felt superior to people who had sunburns, and people with sunburns felt superior to people with clear skin. Men in this year's madras felt superior to men in last year's blazer. Women with expensive backhands felt superior to women with ludicrous lobs.

One could go on, but it would only make life on Wampum seem unpleasant, which it was not. In fact, it was socially sound. One night, for example, the Wampum Electric Co. experienced a power failure that blacked out much of the island for most of the night, and there was no looting.

Everyone was having too good a time feeling superior to yield to the lust for such base pleasures as trashing the Wampumburg Oilskin Shoppe. In a society where everyone has somebody to feel superior to, the citizenry has too much stake in the status quo to risk destroying it on a casual rampage.

The trick for nervous places like New York may be a dash of this snobbism for its forgotten classes. Snobbism gives you a sense of social standing. It soothes the blood. A little soothing of the blood would probably do New York a world more good than six or seven fighting mayors.

Stone Age Objects Found Near Leipzig

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—East Germany today reported the discovery of 230,000-year-old flint tools used by early Stone Age man in the south of the country.

The daily Neues Deutschland said knives, hammers and teeth from wild horses were found in a coal mine near Leipzig. The discovery, it said, was the most significant in the area for decades and was matched by very few similar finds elsewhere in Europe.

Home From the Pole

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP).—The icebreaker Arktika returned to its home port of Murmansk today after a 13-day, 3,852-mile voyage that took it to the North Pole, the first surface vessel ever to reach the top of the world.

'Nothing's Hopeless If It's Advertised Right'

By Kenneth Turan

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (WP).—He called himself "America's fearless young showman," and he made dozens of millions of dollars promoting some of the worst films imaginable into box-office champions.

The Catholic Legion of Decency in the United States regularly condemned his work, but crowds rioted if they couldn't get in. He was a classic figure in America's cultural netherworld, but today he is just about unknown. The name is Kroger Babb, and when it's mentioned to the few who knew him, they smile.

They smile because in the modern world of publicity men it is difficult to do justice to a man like Babb, a kind of native American genius who 30 years ago turned sex, religion and almost anything else into ready money. "He was the greatest showman this country ever saw," says one still-awed associate. "People talk about Mike Todd, but Todd needed an expensive item to promote. Krog could take any piece of junk and sell it."

Imagine, for instance, a 1948 filmed Passion Play out of Lawton, Okla., where telephone poles were visible behind the cross and the accents were so thick (on the order of "When're y'll gonna betray me?") that it became known as "the only film that had to be dubbed from English into English."

"That picture, you couldn't give it away, but I said 'Nothing's hopeless if it's advertised right,' " Babb remembers.

After retitling the film "The Prince of Peace" and creating an ad campaign with lines like "Be brave—bring your troubles and your family to history's most sublime event" and "You'll find God—right in there!" Babb ended up with a movie that had crowds lined up even in sinful New York. "We killed 'em," Babb says.

Babb today is in his 70th year, a heavy-set man with slicked-back white hair and still sharp, hooded eyes peering out of a chubby face. He is semi-retired and recovering from a stroke.

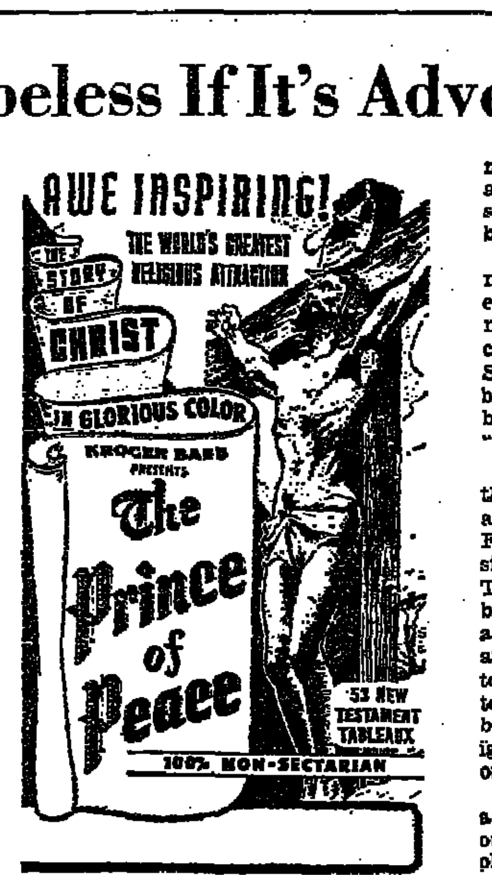
Born in the hamlet of Lees Creek, Ohio, Babb still likes to refer to himself as "just a country boy with a shoeshine." He is called Kroger as a nickname because of his father's fondness for the B.H. Kroger brand of coffee.

Understanding Babb's accomplishments involves unearthing one of the most fascinating and least remembered film eras, the heyday of the traveling exploitation show.

In the 1920s, '30s and into the '40s, a group of men calling themselves "the 40 Thieves" canvassed the American heartland, showing up in small towns with a film of a theoretically risqué or sex-educational nature, personally showing it for a night or two, and leaving with profits in hand. It was to be Babb's triumph to perfect this genre by producing and distributing the film "Mom and Dad."

It started one night in 1943 when Babb attended a town meeting in tiny Burkburnett, Texas, called because local high school girls were being impregnated in large numbers by men from a nearby Army Air Corps base. "It was a hell of a meeting, you had all these old biddies squabbling and roasting everybody. They wanted to declare the whole air corps off limits," Babb remembers. "Then the idea hit me, that would make a hell of a movie."

The idea was not totally original because



A Kroger Babb special (1948).

Babb was then traveling with something called "Dust to Dust," an earlier "birth-of-a-baby" film, so-called because its prime attraction was documentary footage of a baby being born. So naturally, when he suggested his new improved version to Hollywood, "They threw me out as fast as I walked in."

Undaunted, Babb made the film for his own Hygenic Productions company for a bargain $62,000 invested by 20 individuals. Each investor, Babb claims, made back $63,000 for each thousand dollars put in, except for one fellow who pulled out before the film was made and ended up a suicide.

Such was the power of "Mom and Dad." Its international grosses have been estimated at anywhere from $40 to $100 million, and Time magazine claimed in 1949 that one out of 10 people in the world had seen it.

"Mom and Dad" did not flourish because of its birth footage, featuring normal, breech-birth and caesarean section or because of its puerile plot, which Babb himself disparages as dealing with "this dumb high school girl, very beautiful, who wanted to know more about her body, about sex, but every time she asked her mother a question, the mother said, 'Tut, tut, you're too young to know.' So then she went to a party, danced with a good-looking stranger, and she got pregnant."

The success flowed, rather, from Babb's extraordinary promotional abilities. Working from the premise that "you've got to tell 'em to sell 'em," Babb would simply overwhelm a town with exploitation material, even pioneering the use of direct-mail advertising, sending four-color mailings to every resident.

"Krog would spend more money on promotion than the theater would normally gross, but our returns would be sensational," remembers K. Gordon "Cagey" Murray, a former Babb associate. "Sometimes we'd find some old [derelict] somewhere, dress him up to look like a street-corner preacher and stand him on a corner talking about the terrible evils of this movie. People would grab the handbills and head for the theater," where separate shows for men and women, to avoid embarrassment, were the rule.

The pièce de résistance here were Babb's newspaper ads, still stirring models of enticement. "It happens somewhere every night!" roared the copy. "One mistake... can ruin an entire lifetime of happiness. So bold—it's shocking! So human—you'll both laugh and cry! So wonderful—you'll be lucky to get in!" And the real clincher, "You may faint but you'll learn facts"

Patrons of "Mom and Dad" got more than a movie, they got "Two nurses in attendance" plus a lecture by "Elliot Forbes, fearless hygiene commentator," strategically placed midway in the film. The purpose of the lecture was to sell books, either "Father and Son" or "Mother and Daughter," depending on the audience, antediluvian sex manuals that cost next to nothing to print but a whole dollar to buy. "They made you feel you had to buy this thing or you were the most ignorant person in the world," remembers one spectator.

This didn't happen in just one city at a time. In his heyday Babb had 300 units on the road at the same time, each complete with its own nurses and its own lecturer, and to this day he continues to run into men who tell him, "You don't know me, Mr. Babb, but my name was Elliot Forbes."

Grown men were known to faint at the medical reels exhibiting the aftereffects of venereal disease and by Babb's own count the film was taken either to court or before local censorship boards 428 times.

"In Hamilton, Ohio, they came like a stampede of wild animals," Babb remembers. "They took the box office right off its foundation, they moved it clear through the glass doors into the lobby, and the girl inside with it." And in Phoenix, Ariz., "they had to bring the fire department and flush men out the front of the theater because the cashier had gone berserk and had sold 2,000 tickets for a theater that had 800 seats." But most astonishing of all was what happened in New Orleans.

"The first time we played there, the priests from the various parishes came down early that morning and put themselves in a chain by locking arms, they put a complete chain around the front of the theater and no one could get through, it was like a football line," Babb says.

"Well, various women said they weren't Catholics and went up to the line of priests and demanded to get through. When they refused, some woman hauled off and slapped one of the priests and it started a real fistfight. It was a sort of knockdown, drag-out situation and the priests finally yielded."

Or so it seemed until the next time "Mom and Dad" showed up in town and Babb got a call from his theater manager. "He said we can't open and I said, 'Why', and he said, 'We have no street in front of the theater.' 'No street, what do you mean no street?' Well, during the night they had come in there with bulldozers and they had scooped up the entire street, the sidewalk, everything, right up to the building's edge and there was like a 6, 8, 10-foot drop there in front of the theater." Babb, ever undaunted, built a box office in the alley behind the theater, sent people in through the exits and ended up playing to capacity.

PEOPLE: Watergate's John Dean Is Full-Time Writer

Former White House counsel John Dean 3d, in New York to promote the paperback version of "Blind Ambition," his book on Watergate, says that he is a full-time writer. "I have to make a living, and I've chosen to write," Dean, 39, said. "The titillation of scandal is gone out of it, and now it seems something to take some perspective on," he said of Watergate. Dean said that his wife, Maureen, also a Watergate author, has had television and movie offers, but most of them were "pretty clearly an effort to exploit her." "That's the pure commercializing in Watergate that none of us want to get involved in," he said.

* * *

President Carter will designate Friday as Women's Equality Day despite a slipup which saw a Carter aide declaring that the President had decided against such a move, the White House said Monday. Presidential assistant Midge Costanza said that it "was absolutely false" that Carter had rejected requests from two congresswomen for an equality-day proclamation. She said that not only will Carter issue a proclamation but he will hold a White House ceremony Friday for the leaders of more than 70 groups who will be marching to reaffirm their support for the Equal Rights Amendment. The presidential aide said that she was confounded by the letter written to Reps. Margaret Heckler, R-Mass., and Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., by presidential general counsel William Nichols, who said that Carter was rejecting their request for such a proclamation. Nichols wrote the congresswomen that the issue, in effect, was not important enough for a presidential proclamation.

* * *

Actor Robert Redford has been sworn in as chairman of the Provo Canyon (Utah) Sewer Service District. Redford and his family live in the canyon and he owns a ski resort just east of the town. Redford, wearing denim trousers and an open-necked Western shirt, told the Utah County Commission Monday that preliminary studies on the feasibility of a sewer system in the canyon are under way.

* * *

A sign at the Holladay Park Church in Portland, Ore., says: "Portland's newest drive-in church." The Rev. C.L. Tierney put up the sign Monday after a teen-ager crashed his car through a wall of the church, causing $40,000 damage. "We're going to change it to read: 'Now we're holier than thou'," Tierney said.

* * *

After an elaborate parade and ceremony, the King and Queen of Thailand accepted a sacred white elephant as a symbol of good luck Tuesday from the people of Narathiwat Province in southern Thailand. By law, all white elephants found in Thailand must be given to the King. This specimen was captured by a farmer who found it feeding on his banana trees. White

FIRST PRIZE—Mr[s.] Johnson, 36, of F[...]town, Ind., shows [...] while competing in [...]band Calling Cont[est] Indiana State Fair [...]napolis. With fea[...] her hair and a mu[...]ed face, Mrs. John[son]

elephants don't always [...] luck. In 1767, the kin[...] —supposedly envious [...] king's collection of [...]phants—invaded the [...] destroyed the capital [...] the white elephants [...] white. Technically [...] differ only in their [...] The skin is the usual [...]

* * *

Former Sen. J. W[illiam Ful]bright, D-Ark., has [...] board of directors o[f ...] Rock investment fir[m ...]phens Inc., officials [...] Fulbright has practic[ed ...] the Washington firm [...] and Hartson since [...] he was defeated in [...] bid by Dale Bump[ers ...] The appointment [...] immediately, accord[...] firm.

* * *

Viktor Korchnoi, [...] chess grandmaster [...] will become the next [...] champion, plans a [...] tournament against [...] Turkish players, [...] Chess Federation a[...] Tuesday. Korchnoi, [...]fected to the Wes[t ...] proposes to confro[nt ...]ponents on Friday [...] Korchnoi is awaiti[ng ...] come of semifinal [...]tween former worl[d ...] Boris Spassky an[d ...] grandmaster Lajos [...] Geneva. He will p[...]ner. The final vict[...]lenge the current [...] Anatoly Karpov, fo[r ...] championship.

—SAMUEL [...]

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CORRECTION. Re advertisement on August 16th for Globe Commodity Corporation Ltd.: Commodity Brokers, 54 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JH. Tel.: 01 839 6987. Telex: 917180 in this section. Please note due to a printing error it should have read 6% PA and not 60% PA.

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